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EASTERN

F.O.
371

1947

PALESTINE

File No. 951

pp. 8133 - 8729

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

FO 371/61878

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UNTIL

1978

61878

138

E

E 8133

1947

PALESTINE

4 PD 1

Registry
Number

E 8133/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U.K. Del.

No.

Geneva.

Dated

2 Sept.

Received
in Registry

3

U.N.S.C.O.P. Report.

Ref F.O. let 1577 (E 8045/951/31)

Sketch plan showing partition boundaries was enclosed in letter of 12v. Gives details of further sketches which are to be sent together with copies of report. Statistics of population have been sent, but no statistics for federal scheme have been worked out.

Last Paper.

8/28. (8021)

(Minutes.)

by F.O.

HB. 2/9

References.

(Print.)

61878

(How disposed of.)

e) C.O.

Sept. 4

(Action
completed.)

TR 4/9.

(Index.)

27/8/48

Next Paper.

8137

8137

32008 F.O.P.

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Reference:

FO 371/61878

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3

4 SEP
DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

No. 1430.

2nd September, 1947.

D. 7.09 p.m. 2nd September, 1947.
R. 7.05 p.m. 2nd September, 1947.

Secret

Following from MacGillivray.

Your telegram No. 1577.

Two copies of a sketch plan showing partition scheme boundaries were enclosed with my letter to Martin of yesterday. I regret these did not show boundary of Jerusalem enclave. Mohn has today drawn these boundaries on the 1: 250,000 village index map with a view to reproduction in this scale as annex to the report. I will send a copy of this by to-morrow's bag which will also contain: (A) A sketch of the minority recommendation boundaries and (B) Three more copies of the report.

2. The statistics of population given in my telegram No. 1487 were preliminary calculations by Mohn. His final workings are contained in enclosure to my letter to Martin of yesterday. His revised totals approximate to those given on page 129 of the report. The figures are based on December 1946 village statistics with which Mohn was provided before he left Palestine.

3. No population statistics have yet been worked out for the Federal scheme. This will be done tomorrow. I will telegraph results.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

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References:

371/61878

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141

E

E 8165⁴

1947

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

8165/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM
U.K. DelegationNo. Geneva
1480

Dated 3.3.47.

Received 4. .47.
in RegistryU.N.S.C.O.P. Report

Message for transmission to the Officer Administering
the Govt. of Palestine from McGillivray to be repeated
by the C.O. Discusses the printing and publishing of the
report.

Last Paper.

E8138

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Copied to Co.

(Action
completed.)

J. L. 16/4/9

(Index)

10/4/41

Next Paper.

8172.

(Minutes.)

New York 16/4/9

H.B. 4/9

9. P.P. 1. 16/4/9

Arrangements have been made, by
agreement with the C.O., for the Stationery
Office to print 3000 copies for Palestine.

H.B. 10/9

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FO 371/61878

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E 8165

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1

FROM UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION GENEVA
TO FOREIGN OFFICE

No.1480

D. 9.00 p.m. 3rd September, 1947

3rd September, 1947 R. 9.20 p.m. 3rd September, 1947

.....

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Following for transmission to Officer administering the Government of Palestine from MacGillivray to be repeated to Colonial Office.

My telegram No.1431.

Robles informs me that Secretary-General has no objection to report being printed and put on sale and issued to the press by the Palestine Government provided it is indicated on the cover that it is printed by the Palestine Government with the authority of the United Nations organisation. Robles requests that if Arabic and Hebrew versions are printed it should be indicated that the translations are made by the Palestine Government from the authoritative English text.

2. The report will be issued to the press at Lake Success tomorrow Thursday evening and in Geneva on Friday morning. It is realised that it will probably be impossible to print in time for simultaneous release in Jerusalem but Secretary-General is not willing to hold up release at Lake Success. He has no objection to release to the press in Palestine by the Palestine Government at any time after 23.00 hours G.M.T. Thursday 4th September.

[Copy sent to the Colonial Office].



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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

FO 371/61878

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

INDEXED

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (O.A.G.)

D. 4th September, 1947.
R. 4th " " "

19.35 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 1682 Secret

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Washington, No. 213.

Your telegram No. 2022 (not to Washington).

U.N.S.C.O.P. Report.

For various reasons printing here is not (repeat not) considered practicable. Grateful, therefore, if 500 printed copies may be sent by air as soon as possible either from London or Lake Success to be followed by 2,500 copies by first surface mail. This will enable full official and (? Jewish) distribution in Palestine. If United Nations prefer sale to public to be arranged through Palestine Government, number of copies to be sent by surface should be increased to 5,500. Please pass copy of this telegram to Macgillivray.

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E 0172

PALESTINE

Registry
Number } E8172/951/31

TELEGRAM FROM

Mr Roberts

No. **Moscow**
1983

Dated 3 9 17

Received } 3.9.47.
in Registry } 4.9.47.

Recommendations of U.N.S.C.O. PP

Repeated to U.K. Del. New York no 55, Cairo no 43
and Jerusalem. All papers of Sept. 2nd publish a
one-column ~~report~~ Tass message from New York summarising
the recommendations of U.N.S.C.O.P.

Last Paper.

EG 65

References.

(Minutes.)

Н.З. 4/9

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Replied to
Mr. Del. New York
Oplied to
Telegraph Bureau
(P.O.).

(Action completed,)

completed,
P. 15/1/9

(Index.)

25/11/48

Next Paper.

8175'

32008 F.O.P.

Reference:

FO 371/61878

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DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

Mr. Roberts
No. 1983

D. 8.50 a.m. 4th September, 1947
R. 11.25 a.m. 4th September, 1947

3rd September, 1947

3rd September, 1947
Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York No. 55,
Cairo No. 43,
Jerusalem Unnumbered

u u u u u

All papers September 2nd publish a one-column Tass message from New York summarizing the recommendations of the United Nations Palestine Committee.

Foreign Office please pass to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 55 and unnumbered respectively.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York and
copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for
repetition to Jerusalem].

SEP

[illegible]

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144

1947

E

E 8189

9

PALESTINE

5 SEP

Registry
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E 889/951/31

U.K. Del.

New York

24.4.6

14 Sept

5

Political History of Palestine

Refer to Vol 28, 7 (E 7898/951/31) connection
 arrived to date as publication had already
 been reprinted. (and copies sent to all permanent
 delegations) B.I.S. have enough copies and it will
 not be necessary to send them for more.

Last Paper.

8175

References.

(Minutes.)

by J.P.

H.B. 5/4

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8.6.6 Sept 6

(Action
completed)

9.5.6/9

(Index.)

10.5.6/21

Next Paper.

8193

32003 F.O.P.

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En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to United Nations)

No. 2446

D. 11.18 p.m. 4th September 1947

R. 4.50 p.m. 4th September 1947

4th September 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem

Washington (Saving)

c c c c c c

IMPORTANT

Your telegram No. 2857 and Department's letter E6901.

Palestine documents.

Your paragraph 2. This correction unfortunately arrived too late as publication had already been reprinted (and copies sent to all permanent delegations here). B.I.S. have sufficient copies and it will not (repeat not) be necessary to ask for more from Jerusalem.

2. Incidentally B.I.S. are puzzled by amendment in your telegram under reference as they were not aware that Palmach was the object of distinct operations. They will however take up this point direct with London.

3. Your paragraph 3 noted.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 64.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem]

E 8189

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FO 371/61878

CWF34 US138 S BAGHDAD 301 4 1530 =

SUBJECT TO CORRECTION NR OF WORDS CK300

SECRETARY OF STATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS LONDON

THE IRAQI PEOPLE STRONGLY CONDEMN THE RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE UNITEDNATIONS COMMISSION ON PALESTINE STOP TO

DESTROY A PEACEFUL PEOPLE IN THEIR FATHERLAND WHERE

THEY HAVE LIVED FOR SIXTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AND IMPOSE UPON

THEM ALIEN PEOPLES IS NOTHING BUT A FLAGRANT INJUSTICE

AND WICKED AGGRESSION STOP IN THEIR UNJUST RECOMMEN-

DATIONS AND IN GRANTING A STATE TO THE JEWS OUT OF THE

FATHERLAND OF THE ARABS THEREBY IGNORING THE HISTORICAL

RIGHTS OF THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE THE COMMISSION

HAS ALLOWED A FLAGRANT INJUSTICE UNPARALLED IN HISTORY

WHICH CONSTITUTES A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF THE

ARAB NATION TOTALLY CONTRAVENEING THE PRINCIPALES OF

~~FREE~~ FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ABOUT WHICH THE ALLIES SAID MUCH

AFTER THEIR VICTORY STOP THE USURPATION OF LANDS IN PALESTINE

BY FORCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE CANNOT

BE REGARDED EXCEPT AS A DIRECT THREAT TO ALL THE ARABS AND

A DEFINITE AGGRESSION AGAINST THEM AND THIS WILL NO DOUBT

LEAD TO BLOODY AND VIOLENT CONVULSIONS IN ~~WHICH~~ IN

WHICH ALL THE ARABS WILL TAKE PART FOR DEFENDING THZIR

~~THEIR~~ DEFENDING THEIR RIGHTS AND HOMES STOP WHILE IN THE

NAME OF THE IRAQI CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WHICH IS THE TRUE

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IRAQI NATION WE PROTEST AGAINST

AND CONDEMN THE ACTION OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS ~~RECOMMEN-~~

~~RECOMMENDATIONS~~ RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH ARE UNJUST TO THE

ARABS IT IS HOPED THAT WISDOM AND REASON IN UNO ASSEMBLY

WILL PREVAIL OVER PERSONAL MOTIVES AND INTERESTS AND

SPECIAL CAPRICES WHICH ARE NOT BASED ON RIGHT AND JUSTICE

STOP AS ~~AS SUCH~~ AS SUCH ~~WE~~ WE TRUST THAT THE

ASSEMBLY I N ORDER ~~TO~~ TO PROVE ~~ITS~~ ITS DEVOTION

TO JUSTICE AND IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD ITS REPUTATION

WILL REJECT THESE UNJUST RECOMMENDATIONS AND SEE THAT

THE ~~E~~ ~~ELEMENTARY~~ ELEMENTARY

RIGHTS OF THE ARABS IN THEIR OWN LAND ARE UPHELD UZZULDIN

ALNA IS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE IRAQI CHAMBER OF

DEPUTIES +++

SENT 2316/04/PHC +

RECEIVED IN TELETYPE UNIT AT 2330 BY GMT

SEP 4 1948

E 8202

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SEP 4 1948

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13
CWF34 SUS138 S BAGHDAD 301 4 1530 =

SUBJECT TO CORRECTION NR OF WORDS CK300 =

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THE IRAQI PEOPLE STRONGLY CONDEMN THE RECOMMENDATIONS

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THE ~~ELEMENTARY~~ ~~THE ELEMENTARY RIGHTS~~ ~~XXXX~~ ELEMENTARY

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ALNA IS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE IRAQI CHAMBER OF

DEPUTIES +++

SENT 2316/04/PHC +

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- 6 SEP 47

SUL453 BAGHDAD 193 6 1450 MC I

NLT FOREIGN SECRETARY LONDON

THE REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION
ON PALESTINE AIMING AT THE SETTING UP OF
JEWISH STATE IN ARAB PALESTINE IS A CLEAR
AGGRESSION AGAINST THE INTEGRITY AND RIGHTS
OF THE ARABS AND IS UNPRECEDENTED IN

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IRAQ AND BY ALL THE ARABS WITH REJECTION
AND CONDEMNATION STOP IN THE NAME OF THE
IRAQ SENATE I EXPRESS TO YOU THIS FEELING
TRUSTING THAT YOU WILL SO ACT AS TO GIVE
PALESTINE ITS LEGITIMATE RIGHTS IN FULL AND

AR STAFFORD
10 DEC 17

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JUSTICE IN THE WORLD STOP AS SUCH THE
REPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE PEOPLE OF
IRAQ AND BY ALL THE ARABS WITH REJECTION
AND CONDEMNATION STOP IN THE NAME OF THE
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6 SEP 47

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Sent 483/4 For

and other institutions. It is

ITS COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE BY THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARAB STATE WHICH WILL
GUARANTEE FREEDOM AND EQUALITY TO ALL AND
THUS BECOME THE BEST INSTRUMENT FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF PEACE IN THE ARAB EAST -

QSDQ MUSTETFA ALUMARY VICE PRESIDENT
IRAQI SENATE *

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LONDON

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH STATION: (Always Open)
ELECTRA HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, W.C.2
Telegraphic Address: 'Signally, Phone, London'
Telephone Numbers: TEMple Bar 1222 (for enquiries)
8494 (for the despatch of telegrams only)
Telex Number: TEMple Bar 2441

BRANCH OFFICES:

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The Baltic Exchange, Bury Street, E.C.3.	AVenue 5514
18 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	LONdon Wall 4270
22 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.	MANsion House 6605
Cereal House, 58 Mark Lane, E.C.3.	ROYal 7837
24 Royal Exchange, E.C.3.	MANsion House 7974
The Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields Market, E.1.	BIShopsgate 4993
Candlewick House, 116/126 Cannon Street, E.C.4.	MANsion House 9431
Capel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.	LONdon Wall 4811
21 West Smithfield, E.C.1.	CITy 6541
3 Borough High Street, S.E.1.	HOP 0818
41 & 42 Parliament Street, S.W.1.	WHIttehall 2441
Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Main Office, 43 Berkeley Street, W.1.	MAYfair 4587
Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, W.1.	AMBassador 1234
73 Regent Street, W.1.	REGent 6244
Golden Cross House, Charing Cross, Strand, W.C.2.	WHIttehall 3696
Thames House, Millbank, S.W.1.	VICToria 7871
The Adelphi, John Adam Street, Strand, W.C.2.	TEMple Bar 1222
Grosvenor House, Enquiry Bureau, Park Lane, W.1.	GROsvenor 6363
And the District Messenger Company's Offices	

PROVINCES

	Telephone Nos.
Birmingham 3: Lombard House, 142 Great Charles Street	Central 8321
Bradford: 6/10 Broadway	Bradford 6007
Dundee: 46 and 50 Bell Street	Dundee 2108
Edinburgh 2: 99 George Street	Edinburgh 25068
Glasgow C.2: 67 St. Vincent Street	City 7761
Hull: 4 Silver Street	Central 35811
Leeds 1: 15 Infirmary Street	Leeds 32464
Liverpool 2: 4 Castle Street	Central 5951
Manchester 2: 94 Mosley Street	Central 3223
Newcastle: 31 Mosley Street	Newcastle 22321
Porthcurno, Penzance (Cornwall)	St. Buryan 206
Sheffield 3: 50 The Wicker	Sheffield 20283
And at the Company's Wireless Stations at Brentwood, Dorchester, Ongar and Somerton.	

NORTHERN IRELAND
Imperial House, 9 Donegall Square East, Belfast Belfast 27438

TELEX NUMBERS IN THE PROVINCES

BIRMINGHAM: Central Telex 7370	LIVERPOOL: Central Telex 8112	MANCHESTER: Central Telex 5800	NEWCASTLE: Telex 23033	SHEFFIELD: Telex 23040
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EIRE (IRELAND)

DUBLIN: 67 Middle Abbey Street (Enquiry Office only) Telephone No.: Dublin 74995

CABLE & WIRELESS LTD

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY: ELECTRA HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, W.C.2
Telegraphic Address: EMPIREGRAM ESTRAND Telephone: TEMple Bar 1222

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Reference:

FO 371/61878

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Mr. Addis. FO

5/- 158

5/2/50

ISSUING OFFICE

20

1194

**SUBJECT TO
CORRECTION
NR OF WORDS**

CK

297

22

R. 23/9

SENT OUT

BY

16173

VIA IMPERIAL

CR
B

The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in the order named : Prefix Letters and Number of Message, Office of Origin, Number of Words, Date, Time handed in and Official Instructions, if any.

CW SUS138 S BAGHDAD 290 4 1530 =

MR ATTLEE LONDON =

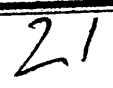
THE IRAQI PEOPLE STRONGLY CONDEMN THE RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON PALESTINE STOP
TO DESTROY A PEACEFUL PEOPLE IN THEIR FATHERLAND
WHERE THEY HAVE LIVED FOR SIXTEEN HUNDRED YEARS
AND IMPOSE UPON THEM ALIEN PEOPLES IS NOTHING BUT
A FLAGRANT INJUSTICE AND WICKED AGGRESSION

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Dundee: 46 and 50, Bell Street	Dundee	2108
Edinburgh 2: 99, George Street	Edinburgh	25068
Glasgow C.2: 67, St. Vincent Street	City	7761
Hull: 4, Silver Street	Central	35812
Leeds 1: 15, Infirmary Street	Leeds.	32464
Liverpool 2: 4, Castle Street	Central	5951
Manchester 2: 94, Mosley Street	Central	3223
Newcastle: 31, Mosley Street	Newcastle	22321
Porthcurno, Penzance (Cornwall)	St. Buryan	206
Sheffield 3: 50, The Wicker	Sheffield	20283
Southampton: South Western Chambers, 1, Canute Road	Southampton	3236
And at the Company's Wireless Stations at Brentwood, Dorchester, Ongar and Somerton.		
NORTHERN IRELAND—		
Imperial House, 9, Donegall Square East, Belfast	Belfast	27438

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Tower Chambers, Moorgate, E.C.2
 The Baltic Exchange, Bury Street, E.C.3
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 24, Royal Exchange, E.C.3
 The Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields Market, E.1
 Candlewick House, 116/126, Cannon Street, E.C.4
 Capel Court, Thorngorton Street, E.C.2
 21, West Smithfield, E.C.1
 3, Borough High Street, S.E.1
 41 & 42, Parliament Street, S.W.1
 Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Main Office, 43, Berkeley
 Street, W.1
 Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, W.1
 73, Regent Street, W.1
 Golden Cross House, Charing Cross, Strand, W.C.2
 Thames House, Millbank, S.W.1
 The Adelphi, John Adam Street, Strand, W.C.2
 Grosvenor House, Enquiry Bureau, Park Lane, W.1
 London Airport (Heathrow)
 and at the offices of THEATRE TICKETS AND ME

MONarch	9044
AVenue	5514
LONDON Wall	4270
MANsion House	6605
ROYal	7837
MANsion House	7974
BIShopsgate	4993
MANsion House	9431
LONDON Wall	4811
CITY	6541
HOP	0818
WHITehall	2441
MAYfair	4587
AMBAssador	1234
REGENT	6244
WHITEhall	3696
VICTORIA	7871
TEMPle Bar	1222
GROsvenor	6363
HOUselov	7711
SENGERS LIMITED	

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EIRE (IRELAND)

DUBLIN: 67 Middle Abbey Street (Enquiry Office only) Telephone No.: Dublin 74995

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SENT OUT

BY

CW

STOP IN THEIR UNJUST RECOMMENDATIONS AND IN GRANTING A STATE TO THE JEWS OUT OF THE FATHERLAND OF THE ARABS THEREBY IGNORING THE HISTORICAL RIGHTS OF THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE THE COMMISSION HAS ALLOWED A FLAGRANT INJUSTICE UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY WHICH CONSTITUTES A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF THE ARAB NATION TOTALLY CONTRAVENTING THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ABOUT

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1	2	3	4	5	6

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23

5/- 158 5/- 156

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PAGE 3/SUS 138

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ISSUING OFFICE

NO.

SENT OUT

BY

CW WHICH THE ALLIES SAID MUCH AFTER THEIR VICTORY STOP THE USURPATION OF LANDS IN PALESTINE BY FORCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE CANNOT BE REGARDED EXCEPT AS A DIRECT THREAT TO ALL THE ARABS AND A DEFINITE AGGRESSION AGAINST THEM AND THIS WILL NO DOUBT LEAD TO BLOODY AND VIOLENT CONVULSIONS IN WHICH ALL THE ARABS WILL TAKE PART FOR DEFENDING THEIR RIGHTS AND HOMES STOP WHILE IN

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PAGE4/SUS138

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ISSUING OFFICE

NO.

SENT OUT

BY

CW THE NAME OF THE IRAQI CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WHICH IS THE TRUE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IRAQI NATION WE PROTEST AGAINST AND CONDEMN THE ACTION OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH ARE UNJUST TO THE ARABS IT IS HOPED THAT WISDOM AND REASON IN UNO ASSEMBLY WILL PREVAIL OVER PERSONAL MOTIVES AND INTERESTS AND SPECIAL CAPRICES WHICH ARE NOT BASED ON RIGHT AND JUSTICE STOP AS SUCH WE TRUST

Enquiry respecting this Telegram should be accompanied by this form. Mark Your Reply VIA IMPERIAL.

24

S/- 158 S/- 158

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

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25

5/- 158 5/- 156

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PAGE 5/SUS 138

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ISSUING OFFICE

NO.

SENT OUT

BY

CW THAT THE ASSEMBLY IN ORDER TO PROVE ITS DEVOTION TO JUSTICE AND IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD ITS REPUTATION WILL REJECT THESE UNJUST RECOMMENDATIONS AND SEE THAT THE ELEMENTARY RIGHTS OF THE ARABS IN THEIR OWN LAND ARE UPHOLD UZZULDIN ALNA IS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE IRAQI CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES +

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Telephone Numbers: TEMple Bar 1222 (for enquiries).
8494 (for the despatch of telegrams only).
Telex Number: TEMple Bar 2441.

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Cereal House, 58, Mark Lane, E.C.3
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21, West Smithfield, E.C.1
3, Borough High Street, S.E.1
41 & 42, Parliament Street, S.W.1
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73, Regent Street, W.1
Golden Cross House, Charing Cross, Strand, W.C.2
Thames House, Millbank, S.W.1
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LONDON Wall 4270
MANsion House 6605
ROYal 7837
MANsion House 7974
BISHopsgate 4993
MANsion House 9431
LONDON Wall 4811
CITY 6541
HOP 0818
WHIttehall 2441
MAYfair 4587
AMBAsador 1234
REGent 6244
WHIttehall 3696
VICToria 7871
TEMple Bar 1222
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Edinburgh 2: 99, George Street
Glasgow C.2: 67, St. Vincent Street
Hull: 4, Silver Street
Leeds 1: 15, Infirmary Street
Liverpool 2: 4, Castle Street
Manchester 2: 94, Mosley Street
Newcastle: 31, Mosley Street
Porthcurno, Penzance (Cornwall)
Sheffield 3: 50, The Wicker
Southampton: South Western Chambers, 1, Canute
Road
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DUBLIN: 67 Middle Abbey Street (Enquiry Office only) Telephone No.: Dublin 74995

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Telegraphic Address: EMPIREGRAM ESTRAND Telephone: TEMple Bar 1222

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

27
10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Foreign Office.

The attached communication addressed to the Prime Minister is transmitted to you to be dealt with in whatever manner is considered appropriate by the Department concerned. ~~It refers to previous correspondence which was forwarded to you on~~.....

1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.

2. ~~A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.~~

3. ~~A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.~~

M. Smith

Date *6/9/47.*

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29
COPY FILE
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

17th September, 1947.

(E 8202/951/31)

Dear Chancery,

The Secretary of State has received two telegrams, from the Vice-President of the Iraqi Senate and from the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, condemning the recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. The Prime Minister also has received identical telegrams.

Please send any acknowledgement you think desirable.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Bagdad.

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147

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30
E 8214

1947

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E 8214/951/31

F.O. Minute

W. Bealey

Sept. 3.

- 6.

UNSCOP. Recommendations.

Transmit Departmental view on
the recommendations of the UNSCOP
Report.

Last Paper

8202

References

8126/7622/31

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action
completed)

J. B. 26/9/48

(Index)

26/9/48

Next Paper

E 8261

(Minutes.)

The memorandum within was written
on the basis of the authorised summary of
the U.N. Report. In the light of the full
text, it requires one substantial amendment,
in paragraph 8 (iii) (d). The second sentence
of this sub-paragraph should read:

"The allegiance of the fifth member of
this body is not explicitly stated. But
it is clearly intended that he should
be an Arab, so that in the last
resort the will of the Arab community
would prevail ~~from questions involving~~
~~conflict between them and the Jewish~~
in issues on which the division of
opinion followed national lines."

This means that, if I have

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PALESTINE

Report of the United Nations Special Committee.

The recommendations made by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine fall into three parts. There are twelve recommendations of principle, eleven of which were signed unanimously by eleven members and the twelfth by nine of them. These are followed by a plan for the partition of Palestine signed by seven members of the Committee. Three members put forward an alternative proposal for the establishment of a Federal State. The eleventh member, the Australian, has not associated himself with either of these plans.

The General Recommendations.

2. The most important of the twelve general recommendations are the first and second, to the effect that the Mandate for Palestine should be terminated and independence granted in Palestine at the earliest practicable date.

3. The sixth general principle is also noteworthy. This recommends that the General Assembly should immediately initiate an international arrangement whereby the problem of the distressed European Jews would be dealt with as a matter of urgency "for the alleviation of their plight and of the Palestine problem". With this is connected the twelfth general recommendation, signed by nine members, stating that "any solution for Palestine cannot be considered as a solution of the Jewish problem in general".

The Majority Plan - Partition.

4. Seven members have signed a recommendation for partition on the lines of the map attached to this paper at flag A.

Noteworthy/

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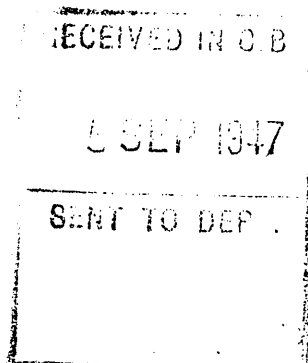
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Noteworthy features of this plan are:

- (i) H.M. Government are to be responsible for carrying it out. (There is provision for the assistance of H.M. Government by one or more members of the United Nations, but the members in question are not specified) The period of transition for which H.M. Government would be responsible is two years, though it is clearly implied that an extension might be necessary.
- (ii) During this period of transition, 150,000 Jewish immigrants are to be admitted. Should the period be prolonged, Jewish immigration would be allowed at the rate of 60,000/ a year.
- (iii) The frontiers drawn by the authors of this plan are more favourable to the Jews and more unfavourable to the Arabs than those drawn in any partition plan which has at any time been contemplated by H.M. Government. The present population in the area designated for the Jewish State consists of approximately 500,000 Jews and 500,000 non Jews, mainly Arab.
- (iv) The independence of the two states would not be recognised by the United Nations until they had ~~been~~ included a treaty of economic union. It is however provided that, if only one state fulfils the various conditions of independence, including readiness to sign the economic treaty, "the General Assembly of the United Nations shall take such action as it may deem appropriate".
- (v) The City of Jerusalem, with a small area around it, is to be placed under the direct administration of the Trusteeship Council. It would be included in the economic union of Palestine.



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5. If this plan were put into effect, the first task of the authority in charge of its execution would be to delimit the frontiers between the two states by means of a boundary commission. There could be little doubt that this action alone would be sufficient to precipitate an Arab rebellion in the area allocated to the Jewish State, designed to prevent the establishment of that State. In the area allocated to the Arab State, there would probably be a similar rising accompanied by absolute refusal to participate in the elections ~~under~~^{for} the proposed Constituent Assembly. The vehemence and solidarity of the Arab reaction would be increased by the arrival of Jewish immigrants at the high rate of 150,000 in two years.

6. In these circumstances it would almost certainly be impossible to set up the Arab State. If sufficient force were applied to establish the Jewish State, a situation would then be created in which one State was ready to fulfill the conditions for the ~~recognition~~^{recognition} of its independence while the other was not. In all probability the Jews would then go to the General Assembly with the proposal that, since there was one State established in Palestine and no prospect of establishing the other, the Government of the former should be allowed to extend its authority over the territory originally allocated to the latter.

The Minority Plan - Federation.

7. A minority of three members advocate a Federal State, with preponderant power in the hands of the Federal Government. The boundaries of the Arab and Jewish States (which would
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in fact be little more than provinces) are shown on the map at flag B.

§. The following are salient features of this plan:

- (i) There would be a three year period of transition, in which the country would be administered by "an authority to be decided by the General Assembly".
- (ii) During the period of transition immigration would be permitted into the Jewish area at a rate not exceeding its absorbtive capacity. This rate would be determined not by the administering authority but by a commission composed of three Arab and three Jewish representatives together with three nominees of the United Nations.
- (iii) The single constitutional^{ent} Assembly which is envisaged under this plan would have to work within the limits laid down in a series of general provisions, of which the most important are the following:
 - (a) Immigration would be controlled by the central government.
 - (b) The right of residence would be accorded by the local governments.
 - (c) The central institutions would include a bicameral legislature. One of the two chambers would be elected in such a way as to give proportional representation to the population as a whole;

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in the other there would be parity of numbers between the Jewish and Arab representatives. Legislation would require the approval of a majority in both chambers.

- (d) In the event of deadlock resulting from this legislative system, the issue would be submitted to an arbitral body of five members, "including not less than two Arabs and two Jews". The identity of the fifth member of this body, who would in fact be the final legislative authority in many matters of major importance, is left entirely undefined. He might be an Arab or Jew or neither.

- (iv) The Head of State, who would be elected by a majority vote of both legislative chambers, would have a deputy who must be a member of the community other than his own - an Arab if he were a Jew and a Jew if he were an Arab.

- (v) Jerusalem would be the Capital of the Federal State. For purposes of local government the City would fall within the Arab State. There would however be an international permanent commission for the supervision and protection of the Holy places.

9. Under this plan also a boundary commission would be required. Its work however would not have the same importance as/

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The Attitude to be adopted by H.M. Government.

10. The full text of the Committee's report has not yet been received in London. It is not likely however that a general judgment of the Committee's recommendations based upon the authorised summary will be seriously upset by anything in the complete text. The following considerations relate to the attitude to be adopted towards the report by H. M. Government:

- (ii)/

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(ii) The twelve general recommendations, which eleven of have been adopted unanimously by the Committee, appear to be acceptable. In particular we have good reason to welcome no. 6., urging that the problem of displaced European Jews should be dealt with internationally.

(iii) The majority proposal is so manifestly unjust to the Arabs that it is difficult to see how, in Sir A. Cadogan's words, "we could reconcile it with our conscience". There are also strong reasons of expediency for declining the responsibility for giving effect to this proposal.

(a) The attempt to do so would precipitate disorder on a very large scale in Palestine.

(b) If we are to leave Palestine in the near future, it is important that we should do so in a manner calculated not to damage our relations with the independent Arab States, the importance of which is a long-term interest of far greater importance than any advantage we might derive from remaining in Palestine for two years longer. If before leaving the country we were to undertake the task of partitioning it in accordance with the majority proposals, we should thereby incur the risk of so estranging the Arab countries that our whole position

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in the Middle East would be jeopardised.

(c) It is improbable that British public opinion would support a policy which involved crushing a large-scale Arab rising in the interest of the Jews.

(iv) The minority proposal would provide for a just and reasonable settlement in Palestine if it proved to be practicable. Much of its detail appears to have been inspired by the two series of proposals which H.M. Government placed before the Palestine Conference last winter. But in presenting to the Arabs and Jews first the plan for provincial autonomy and subsequently the "Bevin Plan", H.M. Government explained that each was to be regarded as a basis for negotiation only. It was in fact assumed at that time that the plans would not be practicable unless they secured some measure of consent in Palestine.

(v) It is not certain that, if the Assembly were to adopt the minority proposal, they would ask H.M. Government to give effect to it. Under this plan the choice of the administering authority during the period of transition is left to the Assembly itself. It must however be expected that, if the Assembly wished this plan to be carried out, they would turn in the first

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(vi) If H.M. Government find themselves unable to accept responsibility for carrying out whatever recommendation is made by the General Assembly, the only alternative course will probably be to declare their intention of leaving the country on a given date within the next two or three years.

(vii) In the light of the above considerations, it is suggested that some declaration of the British attitude should be made at a fairly early stage in the proceedings of the Assembly, and that it should include the following points:

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majority, does not include
a recommendation that H.M. Government
should be the authority invited to
carry it out).

// It is for consideration whether this initial
statement of the position of H.M. Government should
also include a declaration of their intentions to
withdraw from Palestine at the earliest possible
date, and of their readiness, should the Assembly
recommend a policy which they were unwilling to
operate, to hand over the administration of
Palestine to an authority designated by the United
Nations to succeed them for this purpose.

H. B. Berley

3/9

This paper represents the Department's preliminary
views on the Special Committee's report. There are several
points which will, of course, require further careful consideration.

eg.:-

(a) The implications of the suggestion ^{para 10} in (vi) on page 9
that the only alternative course (if H.M. Govt. find themselves
unable to carry out the Assembly's recommendations) would
be to declare their intention of leaving the country by a given
date. The situation in Palestine is, of course, very different to that in India.

(b) The implications of a refusal to carry out the Assembly's
recommendations, if the Assembly should succeed in producing
another Power or group of Powers (possibly including Soviet
Russia) to carry them out.

C. A. Warner

R. P. Carran
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"The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine today signed at Geneva, at 10.30 p.m. Greenwich mean time, and sent to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly its report and recommendations on the question of Palestine.

1. the mandate for Palestine shall be terminated at the earliest practicable date.

3. There shall be a transitional period preceding the granting of independence which shall be as short as possible, consistent with the achievement of the conditions essential to independence.

5. With regard to religious interests and the holy places,

(B) The present rights of the several religious communities shall not be impaired or denied.

(D) Specific stipulations regarding these matters shall be inserted in the constitution or constitutions of any independent Palestinian State or States which may be created.

7. It shall be a prior condition to the granting of independence that the political structure of the new State or States, including its constitution or other fundamental law, shall be basically democratic, i.e. representative in character. The constitution shall contain guarantees of essential human rights and fundamental freedoms, and safeguards to protect the rights and interests of minorities.

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10. States whose nationals have in the past enjoyed in Palestine the privileges and immunities of foreigners including consular jurisdiction by capitulation or usage in the ottoman empire, should be invited by the United Nations to renounce any rights pertaining to them in the re-establishment of such privileges and immunities in an independent Palestine.

12. The Committee agreed with two dissenting votes to a twelfth recommendation as follows:

In the appraisal of the Palestine question it should be accepted as incontrovertible that any solution for Palestine cannot be considered as a solution of the Jewish problem in general.

Scheme of partition with economic union.

According to the plan of the majority (the representatives of Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay), Palestine shall be constituted into an Arab State, a Jewish State and the City of Jerusalem. The Arab and the Jewish States will become independent after a transitional period of two years beginning on 1st September, 1947. Before, however, their independence can be recognised, they must adopt a constitution, make to the United Nations a declaration containing certain guarantees, and sign a treaty by which a system of economic collaboration is established and the economic union of Palestine is created. A summary of its essential features follows:-

I. Transitional period and Constitution.

A. During the transitional period, the United Kingdom shall carry on the administration of Palestine under the auspices of the United Nations and on such conditions and under such supervision as the United Kingdom and the United Nations may agree upon. If so desired, the administration will be carried on with the assistance of one or more members of the United Nations.

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The United Kingdom shall during the transitional period take such preparatory steps as may be necessary for the execution of the scheme recommended and shall carry out the following measures:-

(1) Admit into the proposed Jewish state 150,000 Jewish immigrants at a uniform monthly rate, 30,000 of whom on humanitarian grounds. Should the transitional period continue for more than two years, Jewish immigration shall be allowed at the rate of 60,000 per year. The Jewish Agency shall be responsible for the selection and care of the Jewish immigrants and for the organising of Jewish immigration during the transitional period.

(2) The restrictions introduced under the authority of the Palestine (amendment) Order-in-Council of 25th May, 1939, will not apply to the transfer of land within the borders of the proposed Jewish state.

B. Constituent Assemblies shall be elected by the populations of the areas which are to comprise the Arab and Jewish states, respectively.

Qualified voters for each State for this election shall be persons over 20 years of age who are

(a) Palestinian citizens residing in that State

and

(b) Arabs and Jews residing in the State, although not Palestinian citizens, who, before voting, have signed a notice of intention to become citizens of such State. Arabs and Jews residing in the city of Jerusalem, who have signed a notice of intention to become citizens, the Arabs of the Arab State and the Jews of the Jewish State, shall be entitled to vote in the Arab and Jewish States respectively. Women may vote and be elected to the constituent assemblies.

C. The Constituent Assemblies shall draw up the constitutions of the states. The Constitutions shall provide for the establishment in each state of a legislative body elected by universal suffrage and by secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation and an executive body responsible to the Legislature. They shall also contain provisions for the protection of the holy places, religious buildings and sites, and for the religious and minority rights. Equal and non-discriminatory rights in civil, political and religious matters and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed. Freedom of transit and visit for all residents and citizens of the two states in Palestine and the City of Jerusalem shall be preserved.

D. The Constituent Assembly in each state shall appoint a provisional government empowered to make the declaration and sign the treaty of economic union. On making the declaration and signing the treaty of economic union by either state, its independence as a sovereign state shall be recognised. If only one state fulfils these conditions the General Assembly of the United Nations shall take such action as it may deem proper.

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II. Declaration.

III. Economic Union.

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IV. The City of Jerusalem.

/Shu'fat.

/Shu'fat.

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Shu'fat. The city of Jerusalem shall be demilitarised. The Governor of the city of Jerusalem shall be appointed by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. He will be neither Arab nor Jew nor a citizen of the Palestine States nor, at the time of his appointment, a resident of the city of Jerusalem. The Governor shall be empowered to make decisions on the basis of the existing rights (status quo) in cases of disputes which may arise between the different communities in respect of the Holy places, religious buildings and sites in any part of Palestine. The protection of the holy places, religious buildings and sites in the city of Jerusalem shall be entrusted to a special police force the members of which shall be recruited outside Palestine and shall be neither Arab nor Jew. The city of Jerusalem shall be included in the economic union of Palestine.

V. Boundaries of the Arab and Jewish States.

The proposed Arab State will include Western Galilee, the hill country of Samaria and Judea with the exclusion of the City of Jerusalem, and the coastal plain from Isdud to the Egyptian frontier. The proposed Jewish State will include Eastern Galilee, the plain of Esdraelon, most of the coastal plain, and the whole of the Beersheba sub-district, which includes the Negeb. The three sections of the Arab State and the three sections of the Jewish State are linked together by two points of intersection, of which one is situated south-east of Afula in the sub-district of Nazareth and the other north-east of El Majdal in the sub-district of Gaza.

The Arab State -

Western Galilee is bounded on the west by the Mediterranean and in the north by the frontier of the Lebanon from Ras En Naqura to Qadas; on the east the boundary, starting from Qadas, passes southwards, west of Safad to the south-western corner of the Safad sub-district; thence it follows the western boundary of the Tiberias sub-district to a point just east of Mount Tabor, thence southwards to the point of intersection south-east of Afula mentioned above. The south-western boundary of Western Galilee takes a line from this point passing south of Nazareth and Shafr Amr, but north of Beit Lahm to the coast just south of Acre.

The boundary of the hill country of Samaria and Judea starting on the Jordan River south-east of Beisan follows the northern boundary of the Samaria district westwards to the point of intersection south-east of Afula, thence again westwards to Lajjun, thence in a south-westerly direction, passing just west of Tulkarm, east of Qalciliya, west of Majdal Yaba, thence bulging westwards towards Rishon Le Zion so as to include Lydda and Ramle in the Arab State, thence turning again eastwards to a point west of Latrun, thereafter following the northern side of the Latrun-Majdal road to the second point of intersection, thence south-eastwards to a point on the Hebron sub-district boundary south of Qubeiba, thence following the southern boundary of the Hebron sub-district boundary to the Dead Sea.

The Arab section of the coastal plain runs from a point a few miles north of Isdud to the Egyptian frontier extending inland approximately eight kilometres.

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The Jewish State -

The north-eastern sector of the proposed Jewish State (Eastern Galilee) will have frontiers with the Lebanon in the North and west and with Syria and Transjordan on the east and will include the whole of the Huleh Basin, Lake Tiberias and the whole of the Beisan sub-district.

The Jewish sector on the coastal plain extends from a point south of here to just north of Isdud in the Gaza sub-district and includes the towns of Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Jaffa.

The Beersheba area includes the whole of the Beersheba sub-district and the eastern part of the Gaza sub-district.

From Beisan the Jewish State will extend northwest following the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Jewish sector on the coastal plain extends from a point south of here to just north of Isdud in the Gaza sub-district and includes the towns of Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Jaffa.

The eastern frontier of the Jewish State follows the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Beersheba area includes the whole of the Beersheba sub-district, which includes the Negeb, and the eastern part of the Gaza sub-district south of the point of inter-section. The northern boundary of this area, from the point of intersection, runs south-eastwards to a point on the Hebron sub-district boundary south of Qubeiba, and thence follows the southern boundary of the Hebron sub-district to the Dead Sea.

Scheme for a Federal State.

Three members (the representatives of India, Persia and Yugoslavia) propose an independent Federal State. The major provisions of that plan are briefly summarised as follows:-

I. Constitution and transitional period.

An independent Federal State of Palestine shall be created following a transitional period not exceeding three years, during which responsibility for administering Palestine and preparing it for independence shall be entrusted to an authority to be decided by the General Assembly.

The independent Federal State shall comprise an Arab State and a Jewish State, Jerusalem shall be its capital. During the transitional period a constituent Assembly shall be elected by popular vote and convened by the administering authority on the basis of electoral provisions which shall ensure the fullest representation of the population, provided that the electorate includes all adult persons who have acquired palestinian citizenship as well as all Arabs and Jews who, though non-citizens, are resident in Palestine and have applied for citizenship not less than three months before the date of election. The constituent assembly shall draw up the constitution of the Federal State. Independence shall be declared by the General Assembly once a Constitution incorporating the following provisions has been adopted by the Constituent Assembly:

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A) The Federal State shall comprise a Federal Government and Governments of the Arab and Jewish States, respectively.

B) Full authority shall be vested in the Federal Government with regard to National Defence, Foreign Relations, Immigration, Currency, Taxation for Federal purposes, Foreign and Inter-State Waterways, Transport and Communications, copyrights and Patents.

C) The Arab and Jewish States shall enjoy full powers of local self-Government and shall have authority over education, taxation for local purposes, the right of residence, commercial licences, land permits, grazing rights, inter-state migration, settlement, police, punishment of crime, social institutions and services, public housing, public health, local roads, agriculture and local industries.

D) The organs of Government shall include a head of State, an executive body, a representative federal legislative body composed of two chambers, and a federal court. The executive shall be responsible to the legislative body.

E) The head of State shall be elected by a majority vote of both chambers of the federal legislative body. A deputy head of State shall be elected who shall be a representative of the community other than that with which the head of State is identified.

F) Election to one chamber of the federal legislative body shall be on the basis of proportional representation of the population as a whole, and to the other on the basis of equal representation of the Arab and Jewish citizens of Palestine. Legislation shall be enacted when approved by majority votes in both chambers: in the event of disagreement between the two chambers, the issue shall be submitted to an arbitral body of five members including not less than two Arabs and two Jews.

G) The Federal Court shall be the final court of appeal regarding constitutional matters. Its members, who shall include not less than four Arabs and three Jews, shall be elected by both Chambers of the federal legislative body.

H) The constitution shall forbid any discriminatory Federal or State legislation against population groups or against either of the States, and shall guarantee equal rights for all minorities. It shall be based on the full equality of all citizens of Palestine with regard to the political, civil and religious rights of the individual and shall guarantee fundamental human rights and freedoms. It shall guarantee inter alia free access to holy places and protect religious interests.

I) The constitution shall provide for undertakings to settle international disputes by peaceful means.

J) There shall be a single Palestinian nationality and citizenship.

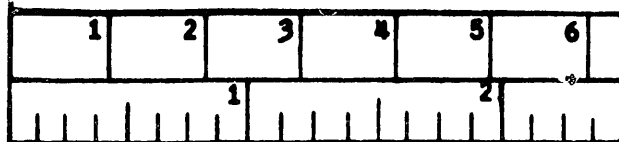
K) The constitution shall provide for equitable participation of representatives of both communities in Delegations to international conferences.

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BOUNDARIES IN FEDERAL SCHEME

PALESTINE

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Kilometres 10 0 10 20 30 40 Kilometres
Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 Miles

International Boundaries.....+ + + + +

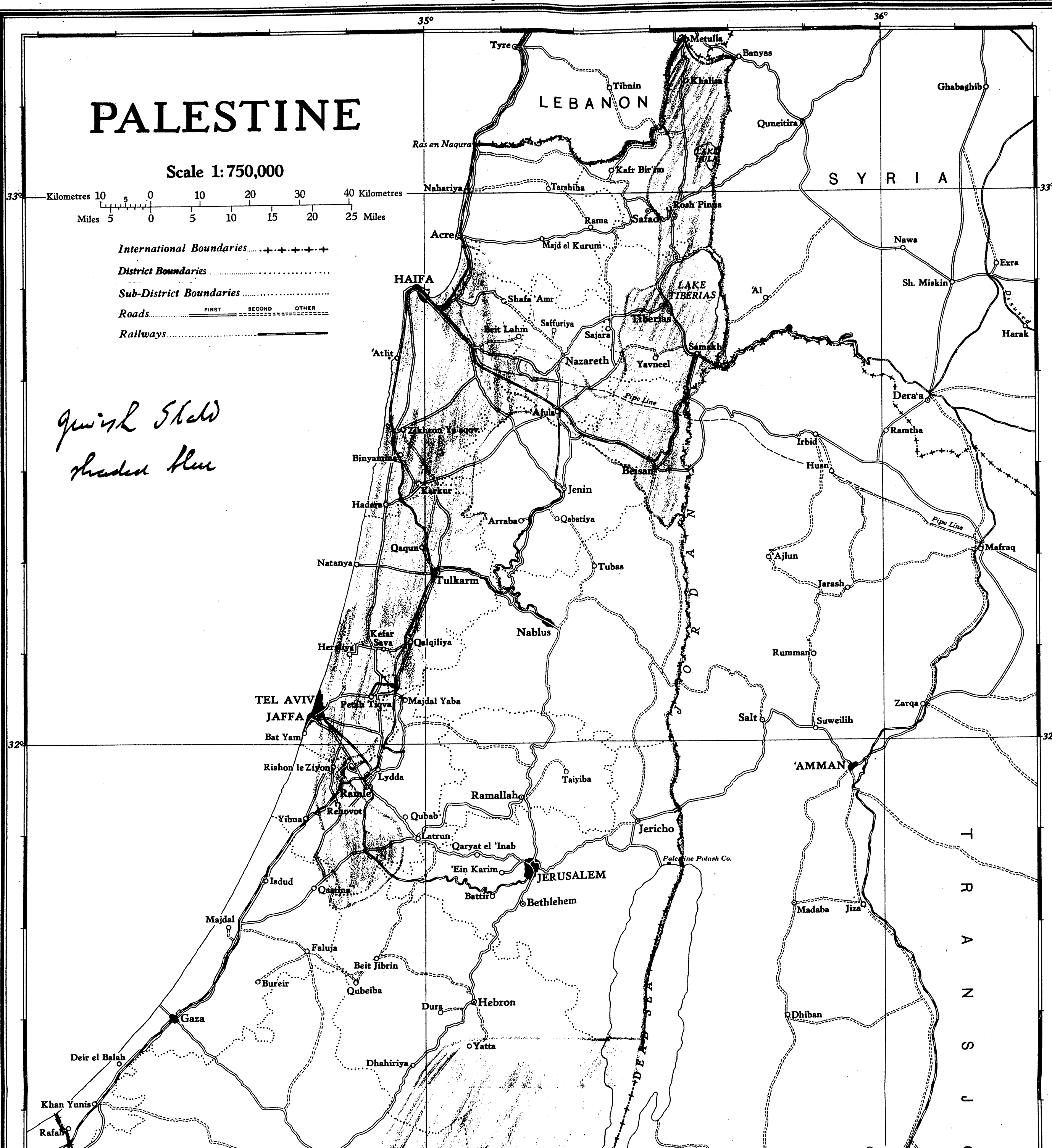
District Boundaries.....

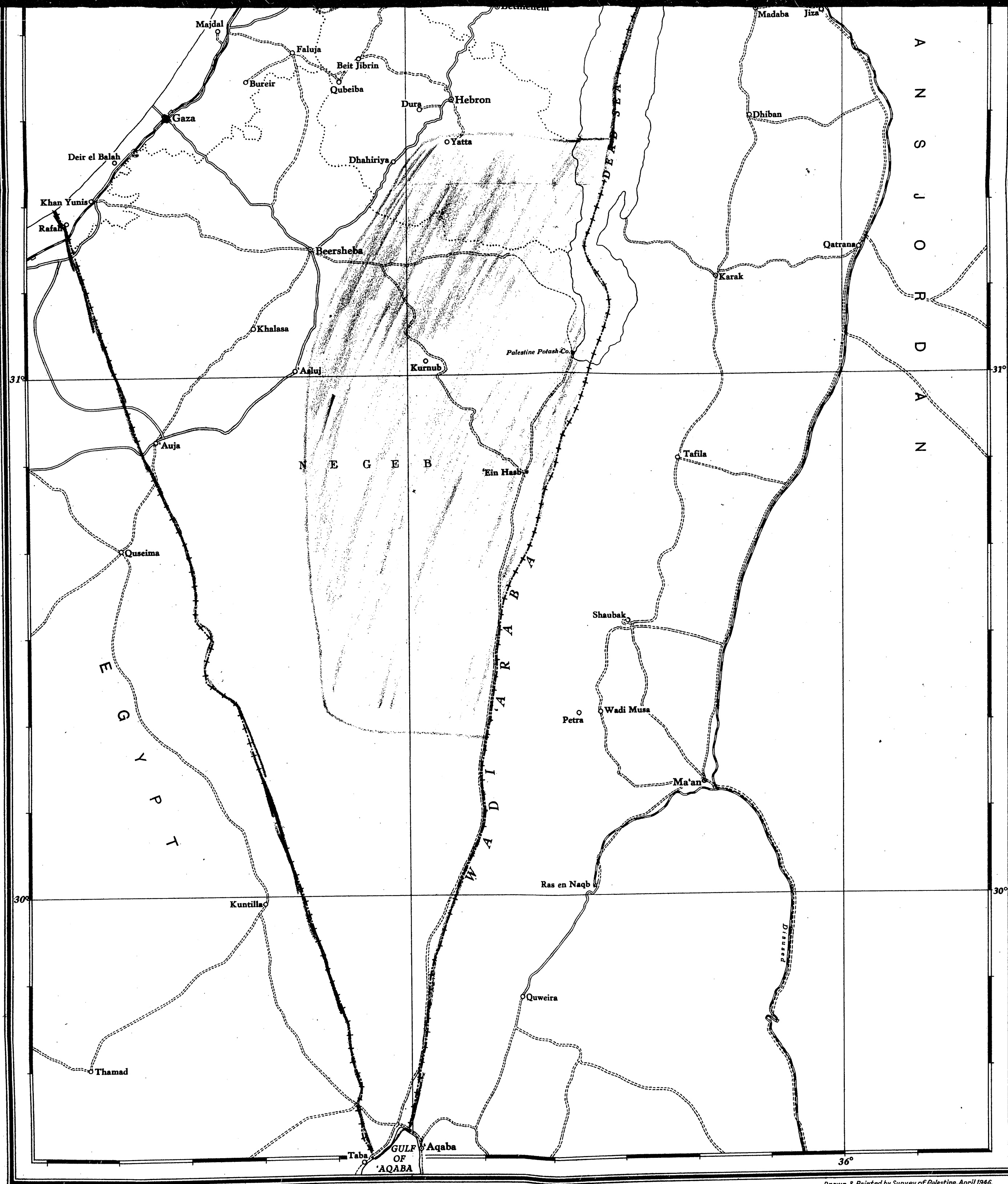
Sub-District Boundaries.....

Roads.....FIRST SECOND OTHER

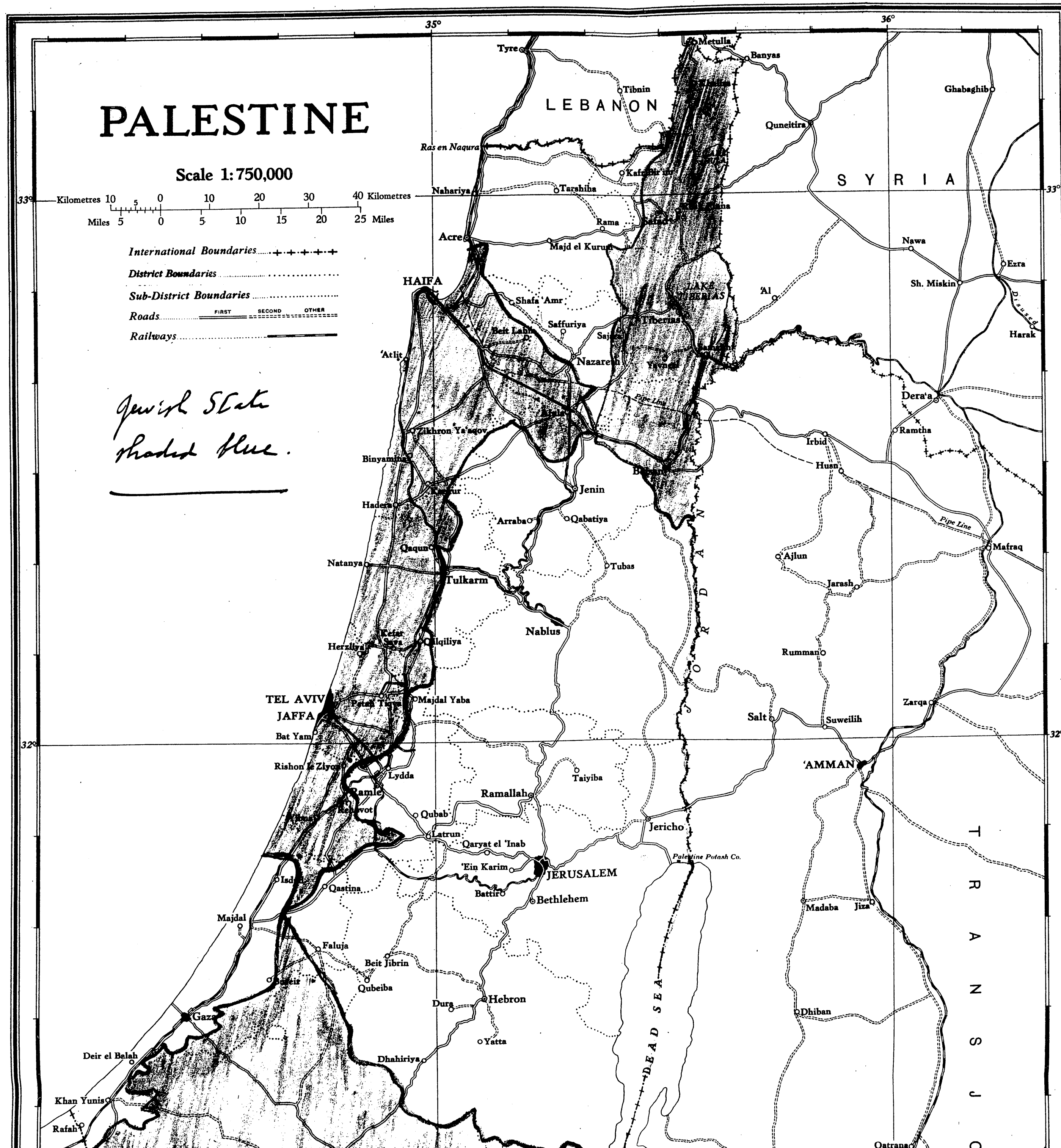
Railways.....

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shaded blue

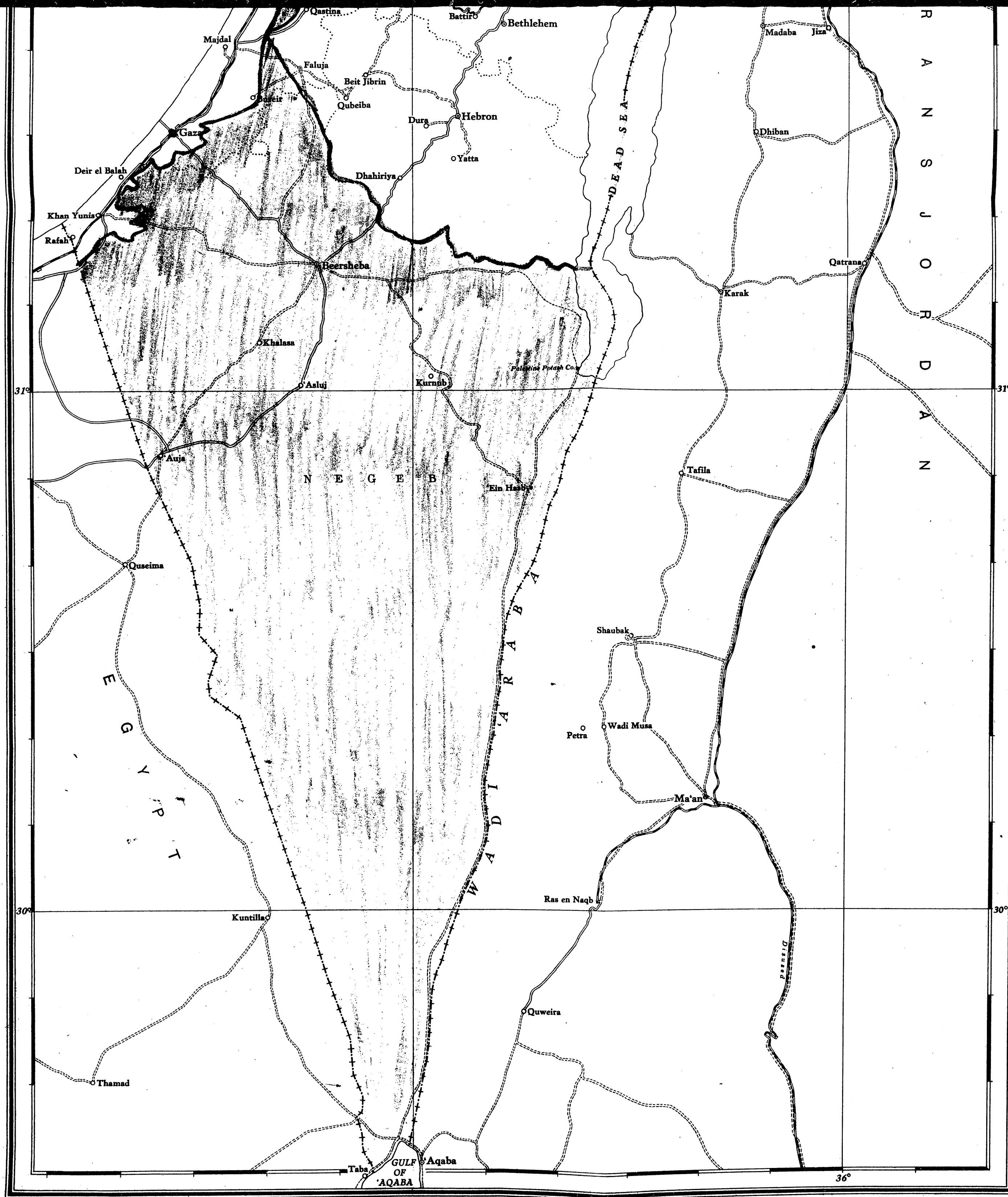




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PALESTINE

Registry Number

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TELEGRAM FROM

W. Evans

No.

Beirut

Dated

652

Received in Registry

6 Sept

8 -

Lebanon Representation at General Assembly
Lebanon will be represented at meeting of
General Assembly of U.N. by CAMILLE CHAMOUN,
ABOUKHAH YEFI, ADER USSEYRAN and Lebanese
ministers in London and Washington.
Reaction to recommendations of UNSCOP
have been universally unfavourable.

Last Paper.

8214

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

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New York.

U.K. Del.
New York.
(M/S)
Sept 12th

(Action completed.)

28/10/49

(Index)

28/10/49

Next Paper.

8262

(Minutes.)

U.N. (P.) Day.

11/3. 8/9

Please copy U.K. Del. N York to G.A.
and to " " " " to U.N.

S. Khaddar Thwait
10/9.

Dissem. please act accordingly

11/3. 11/9

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Mr. Evans

No. 652

D. 4.24 p.m. 6th September, 1947

6th September, 1947 R. 7.35 p.m. 6th September, 1947

Repeated to Cairo
Damascus
Amman
Jedda
Jerusalem

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Palestine.

Lebanon will be represented at meeting of General Assembly of United Nations by Camille Chamoun, Abdullah Yafi, Adel Usseyran and Lebanese Ministers in London and Washington. The first-named is leaving by air for United Kingdom on September 7th.

2. Chamoun whom I saw today said he hoped to call at Foreign Office on his arrival in London.

3. Reaction here to recommendations of UNSCOP has been universally unfavourable. No statement has however been issued by Government and little original comment has appeared in the press.



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SEP 1

PALESTINE

Registry
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TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E8262/951/31

M Evans

Beirut

653
6 Sept

8

UNSCOP Recommendations.

Secretary General of Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed that Political Committee of Arab League would meet here on Sept 16 & discuss UNSCOP recommendations. He stated previous reports of earlier meeting were unfounded.

Last Paper.

8261

(Minutes.)

by 4/10.

1413. 9/5

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/ 6/10
Sept 10/10

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completed.)

(Index.)

9/10/10
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12/10/10
26/10/10

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8265

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Code R

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

E 8262

FROM BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Evans.
No. 653

D. 4.39 p.m. 6th September, 1947

6th September, 1947 R. 7.25 p.m. 6th September, 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem)
Amman)
Damascus)
Bagdad) Saving
Cairo)
Jedda)

.....
Palestine.

Secretary General of Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed me that political Committee of Arab League would meet here on September 16th to discuss UNSCOP recommendations. He stated press reports of earlier meeting were unfounded.



1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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57
E 8265

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2.

Cypher/OTP

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Young

No. 442

D. 2.06 p.m. 5th September, 1947.
5th September, 1947. R. 9.5 p.m. 5th September, 1947.

Repeated to New York (United Kingdom Delegation)
(Foreign Office please pass)

F F F F

Heads of pro-Palestine Committees of South America took the opportunity of the Rio de Janeiro conference to assemble here and lobby South American delegates about Palestinian question which is shortly to be discussed by United Nations.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation
New York]



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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

15-1
1947

E

E 8266 58

PALESTINE

SEP 1

Registry
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E8266/954/31

U.K. Del

Geneva.

1512.

6 Sept

8 -

U.N.S.C.O.P. Report.

Information Center of Palais has received
official message from Lake Success to hold
up release until Monday 2-30 pm Eastern
Standard Time. No reason given.
Additional copies of report may not be
ready until Monday.

Last Paper.

8261-

References.

(Minutes.)

hpy xp.

H.B. 87

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

4. 6A
Sept 10th(Action
completed.)

(Index)

Next Paper.

8297

S2008 F.O.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

FO 371/61878

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Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

FROM GENEVA TO FOREIGN OFFICE
(From United Kingdom Delegation)

59
E 8266

No. 1512

D. 2.01 p.m. 6th September 1947.

6th September 1947. R. 2.31 p.m. 6th September 1947.

IMMEDIATE
SECRET

TTTTT

Following for Colonial Office for MacGillivray from
Ellis.

Palestine.

Information Centre at Palais has received official
message from Lake Success to hold up release until Monday
2.30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. No reason given.

2. Additional copies of report may not be ready
until Monday, when they will be sent by Foreign Office bag.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office].



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FO 371/61878

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1172

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E 8297

60

1947

PALESTINE

SEP

Registry
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E8297/957/31

Mr. Burk
Baghdad802
6 Sept
9

Iraqi Reactions to UNSCOP. Report.

Protests have been received by Embassy
from both Iraqi Houses of Parliament
warning that adoption of recommendations
will inevitably lead to bloodshed.
Further comments.

Last Paper.

8266

(Minutes.)

Copy & O.

Mr. Balfour
9/9

H.B. 9/9

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/60
Sept "(Action
completed.)

(Index)

G. A. Balfour

20/9/48

Next Paper.

8319

32008 F.O.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: **FO** 371/61878

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]. 61

CYPHER/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

E 8297

FROM BAGDAD TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr Busk
No: 802

D.8.58 a.m. 8th September 1947

6th September 1947

R.11.25 a.m. 8th September 1947

Repeated to Beirut

Jedda

Jerusalem

Cairo

Amman

United Kingdom Delegation New York

4 4 4 4

RESTRICTED

UNSCOP report.

Iraqi re-actions have taken a little time to develop and the peak may not yet have been reached.

2. Press comment has in many cases recommended the use of force to resist implementation of recommendations.

3. Protests have been received by this Embassy from both Iraqi Houses of Parliament pointing out that adoption of recommendations will inevitably lead to bloodshed.

4. About 100 telegrams of protest with a total of about 1000 signatures have been received by British and United States Embassies from all parts of Iraq.

Among the Signatories are a few of important tribal leaders and a number of Jews.

5. Sporadic demonstrations have taken place in Hilla Ramadi Erbil and Kut. These may spread to Bagdad after meetings of political parties which are called for the next few days. Iraqi Government may find it necessary to allow such demonstrations.

6. General re-action is anger. Pre-Zionist report was expected, but there is surprise at the lengths to which this tendency has been carried. Position of Iraqi Government is made more difficult at a critical time and Right Wing Ultra Nationalists will not miss their opportunity.

Foreign Office please pass to Amman and United Kingdom Delegation New York as my telegrams Nos: 59 and 7 respectively.

[Repeated to Amman and United Kingdom Delegation New York]

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Reference: FO 371/61878

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1947

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E 8319

17 SEP 1967

PALESTINE

**Registry
Number**

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

Last Paper.

8297

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

(Index)

Next Paper.

8321

selecting of Arab States Representatives to
consider UNSCOP. Report

Israeli Nat. announced post-mortem until Sept 16th of meeting of Arab States Reps to consider U.N.S.C.P. Report. Went on to say the hoped decrease time of interest would result from the meeting

(Minutes.)

143. 107.

reference:-

FO 371/61878

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32008 F.O.P.

En Clair

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM BAGDAD TO FOREIGN OFFICE

E 8319

63

Mr. Busk
No. 804

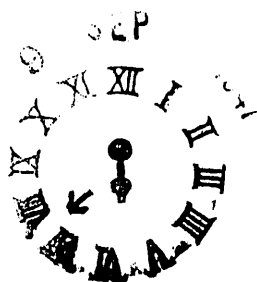
D. 8.01 a.m. 9th September, 1947

8th September, 1947 R. 10.45 a.m. 9th September, 1947

Repeated to Beirut No. 100

My telegram to Amman No. 58.

Iraqi Prime Minister of Press Conference on September 6th announced postponement until September 18th of meeting of Arab States representatives to consider Unscop report. Prime Minister went on to say that he hoped a decisive line of action would result from the meeting. He could give no details but public could be sure that decisions would be firm and conclusive and would lead to a solution satisfactory to the Arabs. He called on the people to be prepared for sacrifice and on the press to mould public opinion towards this end. Sacrifice might not be required but it was necessary to be prepared. He ended by expressing himself as hopeful of a satisfactory solution.



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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

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1176

E

E 8326

1947

PALESTINE

10 10 64

Registry Number E8326/957/31
FROM M. Bowker
No. 6 ams
Dated 760
Received in Registry 3 Sept 10

Last Paper

8323

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

8/8/47
Sept 11/47

(Action completed)

9/2/48

(Index)

26/8/48

Next Paper

8346

Arab Viceroy and UNSCOP Report.
Extract from 'Egyptian Mail' of Sept. 2.
stating Arab Executive Committee of Palestine,
headed by the Mufti, warned that any
attempt to carry out either the majority or
minority proposals of UNSCOP would 'betray
Palestine and the Arab East in kind'

(Minutes.)

by G.O.

H-3. 197

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: FO 371/61878

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No. 760
1307/55/47

Minister

His Majesty's Ambassador presents his compliments to
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-
mentioned paper.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
CAIRO.

3rd September, 1947

E 8323

Reference to previous communication:

Description of Enclosure.

Name, Date, etc.	Subject.
------------------	----------

EXTRACT FROM THE "EGYPTIAN MAIL"
OF 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1947.

Similar Extract sent to:-

Jerusalem

Damascus

Bagdad

Amman

Beirut

Jedda.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	2	2	2

Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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Egyptian Mail 2nd September 1947

66

Plan Would Lead To Revolt, Say Arabs

THE Arab Executive Committee of Palestine, headed by the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, warned last night that any attempt to carry out either the majority or minority proposals of UNO's Special Committee on the Holy Land would "set Palestine and the Arab East on fire."

In a statement issued following a meeting in Cairo of the Mufti and several other members, the Committee declared both the majority plan for partition of Palestine and the minority proposal for a joint Arab-Jewish state under a federal government were contradictory to Arab aspirations, to the United Nations Charter, and "all principles of right and justice."

Declaring both proposals ignored the rights of the Arab nation and the Islamic world as well as those of Palestine Arabs, the committee added:

One Known Result

"Any attempt to carry out these recommendations would have one known result — to set Palestine and the Arab East on fire and to turn the sacred country, which has been described as the birthplace of peace, into the land of disturbances and catastrophies."

The Committee said it had boycotted UNSCOP because it had suspected bad intentions on the part of the majority, but that it was nevertheless astonished at the majority recommendations "which exceed all limits of aggression by former inquiry commissions against the rights of Arabs in Palestine."

"The committee is completely convinced," the statement said, "that the sacred country, maintained by a determined people and watched over by seventy million Moslems, will not be affected by unjust decisions whatever the source and whatever force is applied to carry them out."

The committee demands an end of all Jewish immigration and establishment of an independent Arab Palestine. — A.P.

(Reaction to UNSCOP — see page 3)

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1947

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E 8346

PALESTINE

*Registry
Number*

FROM

No.

Dated

*Received
in Registry*

1E8346/757/31

B. D.

Command

10 kg.

UNSCOP Report, Limitations of Mandate.

transmit Part I of Petition of 1191
of Sept. discussing adoption of unscrupulous
Recommendations a termination of the
mandate. and question of provisions for
Independence of Petition.

Last Paper

8326

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

New York

3162.

25/9.

8/ Abutments. CO

Sept 26

(Action completed)

(Index)

26/11/9

8/8/68

Next Paper

835.

(Minutes.)

(Minutes.)

Now see parts II and III ^{within} ~~attached~~.

This extraordinary telegram suggests that the Palestine Administration are already packing their bags.

Paragraph 6. While assuming that we should not fight the Arabs in order to compel them to establish their own State, or in order to defend the Jewish State once it was created, they appear to recommend that we should hold down by force the Arab population of the Jewish State for six months, pending the establishment of a Jewish Government. The effect of such action on our relations with the Arab world generally is too obvious for comment.

Paragraph 8. This speaks of taking in secrecy all possible preparatory steps to reduce the length of the period of transition. We might perhaps write to the Colonial Office, emphasising the imperative need for secrecy in any preliminary moves which the Palestine Government may make on the assumption that partition may eventually be imposed. One measure which might be usefully carried out, and which would not indicate a tendency towards any particular form of settlement, is the acceleration of the long-awaited census. There has been no census in Palestine since 1931 and, since electoral registers will be required under any plan for the early independence of Palestine, it seems more than ever desirable that the census should take place without delay.

The telegram speaks of the "appalling events at Hamburg". This is a very surprising phrase in view of the fact that the landing of illegal immigrants at Hamburg is the consequence of a policy which the Palestine Government begged us to undertake.

Paragraph 13. The qualifying clause in the third sentence of this paragraph may not exactly convey Sir Henry Gurney's meaning. We are not necessarily looking for a policy which would make possible an immigration rate of 6,250 monthly.

H. Beeley. 11/9/

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2				

References

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The tel. is only to be explained
in the light of the tense state of mind
which has, understandably, developed
in the administration.

BARB

Mr Bealey 13.11.49

12.9

G.P.P. P'stine tel 1726 12/9

H.B. 20/9

G.P.P. G.O tel 2167 13/9
P'stine tel 1746 16/9

Jerusalem tel. no. 1746 is
most illuminating

H.S. Bent
Sept. 22

This tel. was taken into account in
briefing the L.S.S. for the Cabinet on Sept. 20th

✓ 23/9

G.P.P. G.O tel 2211 18/9
P'stine 1768 19/9
1786 22/9

H.S. Bent
Sept. 25

✓ 20/9 BARB 25.9

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INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (O.A.G.)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D.8th September, 1947.

R.8th

20.10 hrs.

E 8346

IMPORTANT

No. 1691 Top Secret and Personal.

Your top secret and personal telegram of 5th September.

Following for Martin.

This telegram is in 3 parts.

Part I. Begins.

The unanimous recommendations of the United Nations Council of the Special Committee that the Mandate shall be terminated and independence granted at the earliest practicable date will presumably meet with general support, and I assume that His Majesty's Government will accept them. Such acceptance entails carrying out a decision to leave Palestine after making provision for independence in one way or another, and we have therefore to consider from our point of view here whether the partition scheme recommended by majority is a practicable way or not.

2. The immediately striking feature of the plan is that on Committee's own figures (including 90,000 Bedouins), the Jewish State would contain actually more Arabs than Jews. The Jewish citizens would be augmented by 100,000 from Jerusalem, since all adult Jews in Jerusalem could be counted on to sign a note of intention to become citizens of the Jewish State. (Their families would have to be included in the figures of the total population on which representation is calculated; and such notice of intention would not carry with it any obligation to leave Jerusalem). This would give 600,000 Jews as against 506,000 Arabs, but these figures are being checked. The Arab population

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is larger than in any plan yet seriously propounded. It is, in fact, so large that Arab opinion here still finds it difficult to regard the plan as a serious proposition at all. The absence of any immediate violent reaction by the Arabs can be attributed to this incredulity, and many Arabs regard it rather as a joke. It seems very possible that Arabs would have a majority population in quite a short time, if the present rate of natural increase continues and if the political stimulus given by the present circumstances to Jewish immigration fades away.

3. Majority of the Committee recognise this demerit but prefer bold solution, possibly with the hope of gaining support at least from one side and in the knowledge that concessions would have to be given to the Arabs. These changes can of course be made in innumerable different ways but two outstanding possibilities relate to Jaffa and Beersheba area. I shall telegraph our suggestions on this aspect separately. A decision on boundaries is the first essential, for until that is taken nothing else can be done. I should like to assume that for the moment (and this telegram is full of assumptions) that it will prove possible to adjust the area so as to include not more than 400,000 Arabs (including Bedouins). The Constituent Assembly would thus be composed, on paper, of Jews and Arabs in proportion of 6 to 4.

4. All the Committee says about the composition of Constituent Assemblies is that they should be elected according to electoral provisions to be prescribed by the power administering the Territory. This would mean provision of communal rolls and communal electoral divisions, with provision that persons who are neither Jews nor Arabs could elect to be registered on either roll. One seat per 10,000 would produce an assembly of 60 Jews and 40 Arabs in the Jewish State and about 90 Arabs and 3 Jews in the Arab State. It is not to be seriously supposed that the Arabs would have anything to do with elections to the Jewish State Constituent Assembly. It is certain they would boycott them, but nevertheless this fact could not be established until provision for them had been made and opportunity given to register. At that stage, it would be necessary to decide whether, in the interests of speed, the full course of Jewish elections should be gone through in preference to using the elected assembly of the Jewish community (Assefat Hanivharim). The objections to the latter suggestion are:

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INWARD TELEGRAM

INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (O.A.G.)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 8th September, 1947.

R. 8th " " 20.10 hrs.

IMPORTANT

No.1691 Top Secret PART II.

5. What we have generally in mind is a procedure which would lead to the appointed day for the Jewish State occurring in some six months' time. That may well horrify you, but speed, finality and firmness are vital. I know how unlikely we are to get them, but delay will only worsen the situation. The Jews will look to the world to see that the Committee's present plan or something very like it is carried out and will claim the right to carry it out themselves if there is hesitation. There may be many who will say "Let them try". Assuming, then, that some time next year we have an independent Jewish State, we shall certainly have chaos and uproar in the Arab area. This would be under martial law until immediate promise of independence became more attractive than continued resistance to a fait accompli. All sorts of difficulties and dangers arise here, but I need not refer to them in this telegram.

6. I appreciate that the word ^{"transition"} ~~"condition"~~ in the first line on page 125 of the Report is deliberate. The plan recommends independence not within two years but only after the Jewish State has assimilated 150,000 new immigrants. The procedure contemplated by the majority whereby the independence of the three States would be brought to fruition together two years ahead seems impossible with Arab resistance. By establishing the Jewish State with all possible speed we should fulfill our "promise" to the Jews, but we should surely make it clear that in doing so we have no intention of fighting the Arabs, either in its defence or in attempting to constitute the two other States in accordance with decisions with which the Arabs themselves disagree. If we wait two years

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Reference:

FO 371/61878

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MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES

years before launching the Jewish State, we shall only become more hopelessly entangled in a responsibility for internal security in that area, a responsibility which we should pass to the Jews as quickly as possible. The administering authority of the City of Jerusalem should be in a position to begin its trusteeship six months from now. This would mean drafting the Trusteeship Agreement as well as declarations for approval at the forthcoming session of the Assembly. This latter point is important for purpose of the time-table as I see it and I suggest that drafting of the Trusteeship Agreement should begin now.

7. The plan for Economic Board seems to us workable and sound. The non-representation of City of Jerusalem on the Board is no doubt deliberate in view of U.N.O. membership and of the fact that Jerusalem's one member would have to be either a Jew or an Arab. There is no purpose to be gained in attempting to put Income Tax administration or a Roads Department under the Board, but Civil Aviation should certainly be placed there. Incidentally, the report is silent as to Lydda Airport and boundary as drawn (x ?Mohn) runs through it. It is a little curious that this important feature is not mentioned in the Report. Like the ports, it should be administered by a "common service" department under the Board. Financially it might be a fairly heavy liability.

8. Three U.N.O. members of the Board would in fact be in a position to exercise far greater authority than a first reading of the Report suggests. The States are to bind themselves to accept the decisions of the Board. Experience suggests that the Board would frequently find itself sitting without States' members, in which event the U.N.O. members, as well as being always in the position of arbitrators, would themselves control the activities of the Economic Union. I have never been able to accept the view that in such circumstances economics are separable from politics. The operation of the ports of Haifa and Jaffa, the maintenance of the Hejaz railway, the design of postage stamps and the structure of the customs tariff are all matters that will raise political issues. The three U.N.O. members will occupy a key position in the economic and political control of Palestine (?having been) given virtually a blank cheque guaranteed by the States. This should be borne in mind in connection with the question of what quid pro quo might be demanded for carrying out the plan. A seat on the Board would be likely to be more valuable than the trusteeship of the City of Jerusalem.

PART II ENDS.

* Correction being obtained.

/Distributed to:-

1	2	3	4	5	6

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INWARD TELEGRAM

74

Distributed to:-

R. 243
Secretary of State.
Sir T. Lloyd.
Mr. Ivor Thomas.
Sir S. Caine.
Sir C. Jeffries.
Mr. Holding.
Mr. Martin.
Foreign Office

Mr. Trafford Smith.
Mr. Gutch.
Mr. Mathieson.
Mr. Higham.
Mr. Bennett.
Mr. MacGillivray.

Mr. H. Beeley.

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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

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INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O. TP.)

FROM PALESTINE (O.A.G.)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 8th September, 1947.

R. 8th " " 23.30 hrs.

IMPORTANT

No.1691 Top Secret. Part III.

8. I do not know what is exactly meant by the majority's recommendation that conditional power, during the transitional period, shall carry on administration under the auspices of United Nations. I imagine that if Britain took on the execution of the plan at all she would do so on her own terms. Nor do I (group omitted ? know) in what form assistance in Palestine could be given by any other member of United Nations. It is obvious that British troops and police, however fully clothed with authority of United Nations would still be to the Arabs simply British troops and police.

It may well be that the majority [of the] plan as it stands could never be accepted by H.M. Government but there are clear prospects that with the amendment of boundaries it might have to be accepted as a pis aller. It is therefore our duty to take in secrecy all possible preparatory steps that would reduce length of transitional period. This is being done. Meanwhile we cannot enter on any discussions in Palestine with either Jews or Arabs. This is a great handicap as it seems to me probable that by wise handling of local discussions, greater recognition of the facts of the situation on the part of the people, who are after all directly concerned, could be obtained than would be possible after intransigent attitudes had been publicly taken by interests claiming to represent both sides outside Palestine. The Jewish Agency have already begun to proceed to drop their campaign of vilification of Britain and this administration, and to offer a bouquet of gratitude to the mandatory in which the nettles and olive branches have been arranged with admirable discretion. Tentative approaches have already been made by the Agency suggesting that any /desired

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Reference: FO 371/61878

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desired facilities in the Jewish State would be readily granted by the British. Even the appalling events at Hamburg have not mitigated this sudden attack of friendliness. This situation ought to be exploited by placing responsibility for securing Arab acquiescence fairly and squarely on Jews, whose resources and propaganda machine should be and could be turned in this direction rather than against British in American press. But until we know H.M. Government's intentions we must remain resolutely silent and ineffective.

9. I saw Jamal Hussein this morning at his request. He came ostensibly to ask for dollars for his delegation which he will lead in New York. He proposes to pass through London from Cairo next Sunday. In the course of conversation he said that nothing in either majority or minority plan would be acceptable, and he would stick to the Arab case for a democratic independent Palestine as so often presented. He added that if British were to declare their intention of evacuating Palestine, the clamour for new Jewish State would die down and Arabs would be ready to reach an (agreement) with Jews. In that event the Arabs would have no cause to fight, but would be ready if the Jews wanted to. All this was in Jamal's usual style.

11. The proposal to entrust administration of Jerusalem to United Nations seems to me sound in theory. Presumably three United Nation members of Economic Board would reside in Jerusalem (where Board would have its headquarters) and would be drawn from states which are members of Trusteeship Council of which they would be in effect a local projection. In regard to finance and personnel, it might be desirable to have two Commissions. On finance, Commission which would have to consider inter alia problems connected with transfer of Currency Board's assets, the Treasury might wish to be represented. The Civil Service Commission would probably find it necessary to set up its own offices in London to assist Colonial Office in disposal of British members of Palestine Service. There would be no necessity for these Commissions to reach any decisions before the appointed day.

/12.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

77

12. You will have noted the majority do not recommend that inhabitants of Jerusalem should have nationality as such. It may be necessary to provide that they should, to cover Palestinian citizens who are neither Arabs nor Jews.

13. "Partition seems to offer at least a chance of ultimate peace. We can see none in any other plan". Anyone who still entertains doubts should look again at chapter XX of the Peel Report. There is really no practicable alternative which will provide for increased immigration rate of 6,250 monthly with effect from 1st September, 1947. In the face of recommendations now made for this new rate it is difficult to see how it will be possible to avoid agreeing to it as part of any general decision. Since new quota will run from 1st September there will be a backlog by the time a decision is taken, and we should insist that Agency's power of selection is exercised so as to clear Cyprus camps first. We also propose that cost of these during (corrupt group) deducted from financial assets distributable to Jewish State. Ends.

Distributed to:-

R. 243
Secretary of State.
Sir T. Lloyd.
Mr. I. Thomas.
Sir C. Caine.
Sir C. Jeffries. Mr. Martin.
Mr. Holding.
Mr. Trafford Smith.
Mr. Gutch.
Mr. Mathieson.
Mr. Higham.
Mr. Bennett.

Foreign Office

- Mr. H. Beeley.

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FO 371/61878

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INWARD TELEGRAM

(AMENDED COPY. Amendment on second page underlined)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (O.A.G.)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D.12th September, 1947.

R.13th " " 07.00 hrs.

18 SEP 1947

8346 957 ?/INDEXED

No. 1726 Top Secret.

My telegram No. 1691.

Following for Martin.

We have examined the boundaries of the Jewish State as recommended by the United Nations Committee with a view to reducing the Arab population by at least 100,000. The following suggestions do not relate to Beersheba area and Negev. The Committee's proposals for that area appear to stand or fall as a whole and there is little to be gained from tinkering with its boundaries which are such as to reduce the room required for new development in other parts of the Jewish State.

2. First suggestion relates to Jaffa. We proposed that Jaffa (corrupt group ? minus) its Jewish quarters should be excluded together with a corridor from Arab State bounded by railway on the North and by southern side of Jaffa - Ramleh road on the South. Point of contact between the two portions of the Jewish State could be secured at Beit Dajan whence a new road (not marked on some maps) forms an important link northeastwards with El Yahudiya. In spite of the general objection to corridors this method of linking Jaffa with Arab State would be preferable to alternative of narrow tongue from the south including mostly sand dunes at Bat Yam and no means of communication. Corridor area proposed includes 11,000 Arabs and no Jews. This proposal would exclude 82,000 Arabs.

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3. Second suggestion is that boundary should follow railway from Tulkarm to Wilhelma. This would exclude 9,000 Arabs and no Jews and provide north - south road communication within the Arab State (Qalqilya and Majdal Yaba are linked by road).

4. Thirdly, boundary east of Hadera should follow western boundaries of the villages Zeita, Jatt and Baqa El Gharbiya linking up with the boundary proposed in report at a point nearly due east 60 kilos on railway. This is entirely Arab country and contains 5,600 Arabs and no Jews.

5. Fourthly, southwest of Nazareth, villages Yafa, El Mujeidil and Malul should be in Arab State. Boundary west of Malul would run across base of the tongue of Jewish land which includes King George Forrest. Yafa is a suburb of Nazareth and it is desirable to include source of Nazareth water supply. This would exclude 3,700 Arabs and 220 Jews.

6. Fifthly, between Nazareth and Safad, salient including Eilabun and Maghar and El Mensura should be excluded by drawing line roughly from Nimrin to western corner of Esh Shuma. This would exclude 2,700 Arabs and no Jews and include north - south road in Arab State.

7. Sixthly, it might be desirable to exclude Teitaba, Ammuqa, Dallata, Rihaniya, Alma and Deishum and to include (repeat include) El Malikiya. This would give natural topographical frontier and exclude 2,860 Arabs, less 360 in Malikiya, net reduction of 2,500.

8. These proposals give a total reduction of 105,500 Arabs and virtually no Jews, leaving a settled Arab population of only 300,000 in Jewish State.

9. I have no comments of importance on other parts of boundaries. Ends.

² Correction received 16th September.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

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R.243

Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
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Sir S. Caine
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Holding
Mr. Martin
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Gutch
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Bennett
Foreign Office

Sir A. Cunningham

- Mr. Beeley.

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM.

^{TOP}
MOST SECRET

78872/154/11/47

Cypher (O.T.P.)

TO PALESTINE (O.A.G.)

FROM S. OF S. COLONIES.

Sent 13th September, 1947. 15.30 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 2167 Top Secret.

Your telegram No. 1691 Top Secret and Personal.

Following from Martin.

You may now be in a position to give a rather fuller appreciation of local Arab reactions to U.N.S.C.O.P. recommendations

- (a) at present and
- (b) to be expected in event of decision to carry out majority plan.

This would be particularly valuable before discussions which are to take place here next week to determine the line to be adopted by the U.K. Delegation to the General Assembly. In the light of U.K. press comment on report it would be specially interesting to know if the widespread feeling that the time had now come for Britain to withdraw from Palestine had been appreciated by the Arabs of Palestine and if so with what reactions.

2. We have been considering here modifications to the boundaries of the majority plan with a view to making the scheme more palatable to the Arabs. Details of these suggested modifications will shortly be conveyed to you by letter. We note that you are also considering such modifications, particularly with relation to Jaffa and Beersheba. Modifications so far suggested here do not affect Beersheba but nevertheless effect a population transfer of about 140,000 Arabs and 3,000 Jews to the Arab State. We should be glad to know your estimate of the effect on the various sections of Arab opinion in Palestine of a modification of this magnitude.

Can we say that there is a reasonable prospect that we could implement the plan modified to this extent without producing disorders on such a scale as (a) to involve an unacceptable military commitment and/or (b) to be likely to lead to active intervention from neighbouring Arab states?

Distributed to:-

R. 243
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. I. Thomas
Sir S. Caine
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Holding

Mr. Martin
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Gutch
Mr. Mathison
Mr. Higham
Mr. Bennett
Mr. MacGillivray

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D. 16th September, 1947.
R. 16th " " 23.00 hrs.

Following for Martin.

2. I am inclined to believe that the generally professed scepticism is largely genuine; the Arabs have not forgotten that the partition proposals of the Royal Commission came to nothing after they had seemed to reach finality; nor has the failure to implement the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee on immigration been unremarked. While there is thus all but universal conviction that British evacuation is not a serious possibility, it is evident, from conversations with those prepared to entertain as hypothetical the possibility of

implementation

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implementation of majority proposals, that the responsibility for such a decision by U.N.O. will be laid by the Arabs on Britain and that, even if Britain opposes the plan in U.N.O. and declines herself to carry it out, the odium will fall upon her. We must, I think, be prepared to face the fact that, if the majority proposals of U.N.S.C.O.P. were carried out, what is left of the good name of Great Britain amongst Palestine Arabs would be lost, probably irrevocably.

3. There can be no doubt that the majority proposals would be resisted by the Arabs with violence. This would be organised and co-ordinated by a High Command under the Arab Higher Committee. Such violent opposition would be to the limit of Palestine Arabs' capacity and would be on scale as extensive as 1937-1939 and a good deal more intensive, since Arab armaments are now much improved, some percentage of the Arabs have had Military training and much has been learnt from Jewish terrorists. Probable course of disturbances would be:

(a) Comparitively small (group omitted ?attacks on) Jewish settlements and on communications.

(b) Simultaneously with this, the existing framework of the Command would be completed and perfected, with Headquarters (probably in Syria) and a Field Command in Palestine.

(c) A period of relative quiet would follow to gauge Government and Jewish reactions and to complete preparations for more widespread disorders by liquidation of opposition elements and intensive propaganda, fund-raising and recruiting in Palestine villages, with simultaneous activities in Arab States.

(d) Final stage would be universal rebellion in Arab areas with attacks on Jewish colonies, communications, Government installations, troop formations and Government officials.

4. Your paragraph 2.

The official Arab line is, as you know, to reject partition on principle. It is extremely difficult to assess whether this rejection is purely tactical, and whether a form of partition giving to the Jews little more than/

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INWARD TELEGRAM

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than they hold already will be acceptable. It seems to be the view of those qualified to express opinion that, given such a partition, the Arabs of Palestine would follow the Arab Higher Committee, and that the Arab Higher Committee would follow the Mufti. Latter's attitude is, therefore, decisive factor. On information available there are grounds for hope that some partition would be made acceptable to Haj Amin or at least that he could be persuaded to limit opposition to merely verbal protest, provided that his own position as head of an independent Arab State were assured.

5. It remains to be considered what form of partition could secure the Mufti's acquiescence. First, it goes without saying that Jaffa must be excluded. Secondly, I question whether he could consider the exclusion of Negev from the Arab State. This issue rouses passions scarcely less fervent than that of Jaffa; and these are not merely local passions - indeed, feeling on this subject amongst the Bedouins of Beersheba is probably less acute than among the townsmen of Jerusalem and the villages of Samaria. Even the Mufti, in my opinion, could not induce the Arabs of Palestine to accept such a scheme.

6. I realize the difficulty of attempting to secure acceptance by U.N.O. of a partition scheme in which Negev as well as Jaffa is allotted to the Arab State. I suggest that perhaps prospects might be improved were it to be stipulated that while Negev were allotted to the Arabs, Jews should be permitted to buy land and settle there. This would solve both general and local Arab amour propre - a large factor in the Negev issue; would protect the interests of large land-owners of Gaza and Khan Yunis, who own property in the proposed Jewish area, and would enable continuation with legal cover of the present considerable clandestine sales of land to the Jews. Jews would naturally prefer sovereignty of this area but might accept the plan suggested above as pis aller rather than reject partition altogether.

7. You have asked whether such modified scheme would involve unacceptable Military commitments. I have intimated in paragraph 4 that all depends on the attitude of the Mufti, which we cannot at present predict. I am, however, endeavouring to ascertain it through existing Palestine Police contacts of great delicacy. If his acquiescence were procured, no substantial trouble need be anticipated. If it were/

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R.243
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. I. Thomas
Sir S. Caine
Sir C. Jeffries

Mr. Holding
Mr. Martin
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Gutch
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Galeworthy
Sir Alan Cunningham

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

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8346/95-1/31

Cypher (O.T.P.)

24 SEP 1947

INDEXED

TO PALESTINE (O.A.G.)

FROM S. OF S., COLONIES.

Sent 18th September, 1947. 18.45 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 2211 Top Secret and Personal. Morning.

Following for Gurney from Cunningham.

Your telegram No. 1746 to Martin is of great interest and importance at the present moment. From it I gain the impression that you and the political branch are now of the opinion that the Arabs are much nearer organised revolt than was thought when I left, but I assume the Government is still of the view you have expressed previously that with certain adjustments the Majority plan is workable. In particular your paragraph 3, which I have assumed refers to the Majority plan without modification, forecasts a possible sequence of events, but in considering this sequence I feel we must also take account of the effect of counter action by ourselves. I was up to now convinced that resolute and quick action in picking up the leaders should enable us to prevent stage (b) in your paragraph 3 being reached at the very least, before some considerable period elapsed. If you in Palestine have any changed ideas on this matter would you let me know.

2. I should say that what you have telegraphed regarding the U.N.S.C.O.P. report is generally in accordance with my own views and I had already made the point regarding the importance of the Mufti and the possibility of getting agreement with him. I also agree that some special arrangement is required for the Negeb. It might interest you to know that I told Weizmann that there was bound to be difficulty regarding the Beersheba sub district and Jaffa. I found he fully agreed and his view was that the Jews should make a gesture and suggest

themselves/

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Reference:

Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Gutch
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higham
Mr. Galsworthy
Sir A. Cunningham

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24 SEP 1947

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371/61878

4. My telegram No. 1748 was based on views of Political Branch and C.I.D. material. Personally, I think it is a little pessimistic. We all consider majority plan with, repeat with, modifications is workable but once decision is taken speed will be vital.

R. 243
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. I. Thomas
Sir G. Gaine
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Holding
Mr. Martin
Foreign Office

Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Gutch
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TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 22nd September, 1947.

R. 22nd " " 20.35 hrs.

No.1786 Top Secret and Personal.

My telegram of 19th September.

Following for Sir Alan Cunningham. Begins.

Contact with the Mufti has reported that he is still irrevocably opposed to any partition scheme whatever modification might be offered. He appears supremely confident in the strength of his position. "Britain should reject partition or any other scheme giving the Zionists that political foothold which they want in order to realise their ultimate aims. Were Britain to take such a stand she would have Arab entente in a moment. It was little to ask. Britain has done a great deal for the Jews. Let her merely refrain from doing any more in Palestine. We do not ask Britain to undo the past. Those are conditions. Decide whether you will continue to support political Zionism. If you do, you can never hope for Arab co-operation; for (?Arabs) would be co-operating in bringing about their own destruction. As regards the withdrawal of British troops from Palestine we would not mind. We do not fear the Jews. We might lose at first. We would have many losses, but in the end should win..... leave us to fight it out ourselves".

2. In short, there is no sign of his uncompromising attitude being weakened by any personal prospects for himself. Ends.

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F.O.,

Despatched

194 .

M.

Draft.

Sir A. Cadogan,
New York.

Telegram.

No. 3162

(Date) Sep 25 42

Repeat to :-

~~En Clair.~~

~~Code.~~

Cypher.

Distribution :-

Sept. No. 1

Copies to :-

Colonial Office:
Mr. Matheson

MOST IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Following for Martin from Mathieson,
Colonial Office. N.P. Gurney's reaction to
draft statement has now been received.
He assumes that statement is intended to
force on both Jews and Arabs realization
that they must now reach agreement. Failing
that he thinks that it will be feasible to
abandon most of Palestine to chaos and
disorder but that Christianity would surely
expect us to see that Jerusalem and its
Holy Places are not handed over to be fought
for between Moslems and Jews. In this
connexion he has in mind position of British
ranks of police, who he states are in fact
the only people available to maintain law
and order in Jerusalem with or without

/military

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

3149 Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

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military assistance. He expects large-scale resignations of British police on publication of statement and would be reluctant to attempt to hold British ranks under Compulsory Service powers. He feels that prospect of continued service in Jerusalem would greatly help morale in force which would otherwise see itself faced with disabandonment and most thankless job in the meantime.

2. We feel here that Gurney perhaps overestimates the effect on the British section of the Palestine Police Force of announcement as it must be realized that this is only prelude to general debate and is not in itself conclusive. Announcement regarding return of families which High Commissioner intends to make immediately on return may help to raise morale. Future of police is of course being covered in statement to be issued regarding future of British officers in Palestine, text of which will be telegraphed to you separately. This will presumably also offset effect envisaged by Gurney.

JB. Sept. 25

WXXR.

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Secret
Cypher/OTF

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 3162

25th September, 1947 D. 2.40 p.m. 25th September, 1947

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MOST IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Following for Martin from Mathieson, Colonial Office.

Gurney's reaction to draft statement has now been received. He assumes that statement is intended to force on both Jews and Arabs realisation that they must now reach agreement. Failing that he thinks that it will be feasible to abandon most of Palestine to chaos and disorder but that Christianity would surely expect us to see that Jerusalem and its Holy Places are not handed over to be fought for between Moslems and Jews. In this connexion he has in mind position of British ranks of police, who he states are in fact the only people available to maintain law and order in Jerusalem with or without military assistance. He expects large-scale resignations of British police on publication of statement and would be reluctant to attempt to hold British ranks under Compulsory Service powers. He feels that prospect of continued service in Jerusalem would greatly help morale in force which would otherwise see itself faced with disbandment and most thankless job in the meantime.

2. We feel here that Gurney perhaps overestimates the effect on the British section of the Palestine Police Force of announcement as it must be realised that this is only prelude to general debate and is not in itself conclusive. Announcement regarding return of families which High Commissioner intends to make immediately on return may help to raise morale. Future of police is of course being covered in statement to be issued regarding future of British officers in Palestine, text of which will be telegraphed to you separately. This will presumably also offset effect envisaged by Gurney.

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17 SEP 195

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E8351/457/31.

Royal Hashemite
Jordanian

Legation

4 Sept

10 -

Evidence for UNSCOP.Copy of Statement made by Jordanian
Prime Minister, to UNSCOP. on July 24,
at Foreign Office, Amman.

Last Paper

8346

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

P.O.

For Perusal
and Early return

Sept 13th

(Action
completed)

G.E. 6/19/

(Index)

H.B. 26/9/51

Next Paper

8353

(Minutes.)

On the whole a good statement

H.B. 11/9

C.O. for perusal and return.

R.P.
11/9

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ROYAL HASHEMITE TRANSJORDAN LEGATION

LONDON, W.8

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10 SEP 1964

London, 9th September 1947

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16 SEP 1947
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STATEMENT MADE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF
TRANSJORDAN, TO THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR
PALESTINE, ON THE 24th JULY 1947, AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE, AMMAN.

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Members.

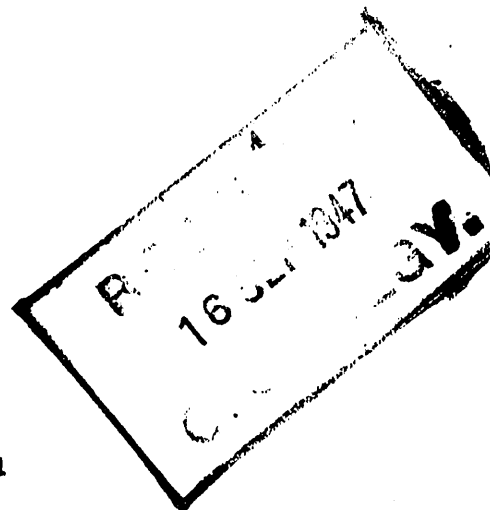
It is a pleasure to me to have this opportunity to extend to you, on behalf of the Government of the Hashimite Kingdom of Trans-Jordan, an expression of welcome to this country and to thank you for the trouble you have taken to pay us this visit in the midst of all your preoccupations and with the limited space of time that remains at your disposal.

The case for which you have come to hear our views is undoubtedly one of singular importance and unique character. No one can, in the least, hesitate to appreciate the serious quality of the task which has been allotted to you nor the grave responsibilities which are involved therein. Nevertheless, after we know that you have accepted to carry out this difficult task and to undertake these heavy responsibilities, let us sincerely hope that you will prove capable of finding your way through to the just solution of the problem which at present rests in your hands.

Too much has been said and written about the Palestine question and you, yourselves, must have certainly heard and read a great deal about this question. The literature that has been written, so far on the Palestine case may perhaps be the biggest in volume ever written in the history of the world on any one subject. And yet, to men who search for realism and seek justice in its most primitive form, this case stands so simple, so clear, so strong, that it only needs a pure conscience, a sense of impartiality and a desire to be fair to be able to settle it. It is in a short phrase the case of a people who simply ask that they should be allowed to live freely and peacefully in their own homeland which they have kept for so many generations and which they are not prepared to surrender by their own free will to a stranger community aiming at invading the land with all the powerful means they possess and with the support of an influential part of the civilized world.

It is most unfortunate that the land which has been subject to such a tragedy should be the Holy Land, the dearest and most sacred, in the northern parts of the Arabian Home.

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I have referred to the numerous reports which have been written on the Palestine question, and I do not, therefore, intend to bore you with a repetition of all the arguments in favour of the Arab case in Palestine. I only wish to discuss here two fundamental points bearing on the issue: Firstly, the Balfour Declaration, which has created the problem, and, secondly, the right of Palestine to enjoy its independence in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION:

In November, 1917, the British Government issued a declaration, which was given the name of its author, and in which the British Government promised to view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Home for the Jewish people and, with a safeguard for the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish inhabitants, to use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object. I desire to challenge the legality and validity of this declaration. The declaration was given without the knowledge and without the consent of the Arabs who are the owners of the land. It was given by the British Government who, at the time of the declaration, did not possess any right whatsoever in the country. Moreover, it was given at a time when the British Government itself was fighting side by side in the desert with the Arabs under King Hussein for their liberation from the Ottoman regime.

The British Government by unilateral declaration in which the people of the country were not consulted, undertook to make for the Jews in Palestine a national home. The reason for that undertaking was understood to have been the fact that about two thousand years previously, the Jews for various periods totalling approximately 300 years, had been among the various races then living in Palestine. On this analogy, it would seem equally justifiable that because in the course of some European War British Forces had succeeded in occupying Spain, that they should offer to facilitate in that country a national home for the Arabs. The only difference would be that in such a case the Arabs could claim that they only left Spain 500 years ago after an occupation of some 700 years, more than twice the period which the Jews had succeeded in the maintaining themselves in Palestine and then, mainly in the arid hill areas of the country.

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- 3 -

It may be argued, in this connection, that the Balfour Declaration was, at a later date, embodied in the Mandate given to Great Britain by the predecessor of the International Organization to which Your Honourable Committee belongs, i.e., the League of Nations. To this I would reply that not a single Arab State or Arab Government was represented in the League at the time when the Mandates system was invented and the mandates were given to the Great Powers; thus, the unilateral action of Great Britain remains still illegal and invalid even in the face of this international sanction.

Furthermore, when the implication of the Balfour Declaration became known not only did the Palestine Arabs protest vociferously at what they could not but regard as an outrage, but also all the Arabs of neighbouring countries united with the cause of their brothers in Palestine. Even the venerable King Hussein felt impelled to voice his protest against this action of his friends and allies the British.

And so I now pass to the years succeeding the establishment of the Mandate and the application of the policy of the Balfour Declaration. It is true that during those years there were disturbances. In 1920, in 1921 and again in 1929 the continual friction between the two peoples asserted itself in inevitable but deplorable outbreaks of racial violence and pillage. During those years however, the Arab nation as a whole, not having the gift of reading the future, felt irritated rather than alarmed and more insulted than menaced at this obligatory hospitality given on their behalf to unknown aliens under the auspices of a foreign power. The danger did not then seem great, and at one period in the late twenties the immigration figures had reached so low an ebb that the total did not equal the numbers of those Jews who had found the Promised Land less attractive than they had supposed and had returned to Europe. In those days it seemed that the Jews who wished to take advantage of the facilities so kindly offered by the British, were mainly a relatively few enthusiasts for their race or fanatics for their faith, who were prepared to throw over an established position in Europe in order to cultivate some barren or swampy acre of land in Palestine. They came, they had money behind them; they produced settlements. In those days however, the situation, while derogatory to the dignity of the Arabs as the people of the country, could not then be regarded as actively dangerous.

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A Jewish witness before the Peel Commission of 1936 stated that the Jews were the salt of the Earth but it was known that an excess of salt would turn the stomach. The Palestine of 1918 may well have been in need of a little salt, the disturbances of 1929 showed the first bilious attack of a turning stomach and by 1936 blood poisoning had set in.

The full gravity of the situation was brought about by events extraneous to Palestine, the Arab world or the Mandatory Power. In 1933 Hitler became supreme in Germany and the ghastly persecution of the Jewish race began. Jews were forced to leave the Reich. At that time most European states suffered from unemployment problems and the Trade Union interests were generally sufficient to ensure that immigration of refugees in Europe did not take place. There was however one country where these unfortunates could find sanctuary. One country where Labour laws did not stop their entry and where the authorities were prepared to give them assistance and protection. That country was Palestine. Immigration which had declined so far in the late twenties suddenly mounted to unprecedented proportions. In the year 1935 alone 60,000 Jews from Europe were added to the population. Then indeed the Arabs of Palestine and the neighbouring countries ceased to be merely passively resentful and became actively alarmed.

Then came the sad and dreary story so well known to all of us. - The spontaneous Arab rising of 1936. - The Peel Commission which recommended Partition. - The Woodhead Commission which showed it was impracticable.

Then followed further Arab disturbances of 1938, and the counter measures of the British Government. The Round Table Conference which resulted in the White Paper of 1939 whereby the British Government put a period to immigration, limited land sales and promised eventual independence. This White Paper so bitterly attacked by the Zionists, also admitted that the establishment of the National Home was no longer to be implemented after the exhaustion of the Immigration quota that was then laid down. Jewish pressure however seems to have been sufficient to induce the British to break their own proposals in this respect.

In 1939 came the War with the results for the Jews of Europe that we all know. Mr. Chairman - the Arabs, by that ghastly tragedy of European Jewry, have been put by the force of events in a position which is none of their choosing and which is both unjust and unmerited. The Arabs are a simple people,

and a /... 5

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and a kindly people; while we are capable of fanaticism we are also capable of generosity. The fate of the European Jews - not as Jews but as human beings - is a thing that has shocked Arabs at least equally deeply as it has shocked the rest of the civilized world. As a result of barbarism unbelievable in these days the pathetic remnants of a once flourishing race now seek, what the Jewish Agency informs us is the only sanctuary available for them; Palestine. The only reason that they cannot get there, we are again informed by the Jewish Agency, is the heartless intransigence of the Arabs who, blinded by their own nationalism, and supported for purely political and strategical reasons by the British, are determined to refuse to those unfortunates that succour which in common humanity would seem to be their due.

Mr. Chairman. I put it to you as an eminent jurist and a citizen of the world - is this a fair and reasonable burden to lay upon the Arabs ? The Jews of Germany and of occupied Europ have been subjected to a degree of persecution which for sheer friendliness is unparalleled in the history of the world. By whom ? By a Christian nation of the West. Such chances of re-establishing themselves as they may have had after such butchery have largely been lost through the material destruction of war waged by other Christian nations of the West, fighting as they were for bare survival. The remnant of these unhappy people must admittedly be cared for, but we are told that those who must bear the burden of their rehabilitation are not the Christian nations of the West who caused the disaster, but the Arabs of Palestine who have persecuted nobody and who ask only to be left in peace. When they object to this imposition they are told that they are heartless and selfish nationalists. I do not feel that the persecution of these miserable people from Europe can be relieved by subjecting the Palestine Arabs to the inevitable persecution that will follow from the reinforcement of the resurgent strength and authority of official Zionism.

The problem of the Displaced Persons is a world problem and the Arabs will play their part, and will assist the nations of the world in dealing with the difficulty in their own way, and will bear the burden proportionately to their numbers. When the Zionist leaders attempted to make capital out of sufferings of their co-religionists in order to strengthen the artificial power of Zionism in Palestine, the Arabs have no alternative but to resist.

The present/6

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The present position is unbearable. The Balfour Declaration, which I have already shown we cannot recognise, is invoked to force on an Arab land a foreign invasion only made possible by a set of circumstances in Europe undreamed of by those who actually framed the declaration, a set of circumstances which are now exploited to the full by Zionist leaders for purely political ends. Palestine is not the answer to the problem of the Displaced Persons and while the Arabs will do their fair share they will not be forced by outside dictation to bear the whole burden of a problem created in the West by the nations of the west.

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- 7 -

THE RIGHT OF PALESTINE TO SELF-DETERMINATION:

I now turn to the question of the only principles on which all mandates can be justified. The object of a mandate is that some power grown old in experience and knowledge of administration should act during a period of years as a guide and tutor to a young nation which has no previous or recent experience of standing by itself. This period of tutelage should only last until such a time as whatever organization, whether it be the League of Nations or the United Nations, as has granted the mandatory power the right of exercising its functions, is satisfied that the young nation has reached maturity.

After the last war mandates in the Middle East were granted to Great Britain in respect of Iraq, Transjordan and Palestine, to France in respect of Syria and the Lebanon. Very early Iraq achieved its independence. After the end of the Second World War France withdrew from Syria and the Lebanon and a few months later Great Britain handed over her responsibilities in Trans-Jordan. The only Arab country that remains under the tutelage of a European power is Palestine. Mr. Chairman: Is it possible seriously to maintain that the Arabs of Palestine are less mature politically or less capable of being captains of their souls than the Arabs of their sister countries in Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon and Transjordan?

You will agree that any suggestion that Palestine Arabs are somehow less trustworthy than other Arabs is purely fantastic, and we are left with the conclusion that it is all too obvious that the only reason why they cannot enjoy the same privilege as their brothers is that they have had the misfortune to live in a tract of territory that has been arbitrarily designated by a Foreign power as a "national home" for an alien race. I do not think that, on grounds of the most elementary equity it can be contended that the Palestine Arabs having been subjected to injury can as a corollary to that injury be denied that is a natural right enjoyed by all the civilized nations of the world. It would be equally just to deprive a man of his franchise at an election on the ground that his mother-in-law who disagreed with him politically had insisted on having accommodation in his house.

so much /...8

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The second alternative is that a Jewish State should be set up in the whole of Palestine and this is a possibility which I am not prepared to discuss.

The third is partition. In 1936, the Royal Commission on Palestine, known as the Peel Commission, after many months of careful study, came to the unanimous conclusion that the only answer to the problem was partition. Unfortunately, members of the Commission did not work out the details as to how this end could be achieved, and while making the astonishing suggestion that practically the whole of the mainly Arab District of Galilee should be in the Jewish State, they non-the-less left to a technical commission to be subsequently appointed, the precise details as to how their proposal should be implemented. In due course, the technical commission arrived in the country under the chairmanship of Sir John Woodhead and recommended with equal unanimity that the proposals of the Royal Commission were unworkable. In any event there would not appear to be, on the merits of the Arab case as I have endeavoured to explain to you, the slightest justification for this course.

The fourth alternative is what is generally described as the Bi-National State. This is a proposal which on the face of it has a certain suggestion of sweet reasonableness which would commend itself to men of good will but regrettable ignorance. In the remarks that I am now going to make, I wish it to be clearly understood that those whom I am attacking are the Zionis leaders and their followers, who are not, I can assure you, representative of the Jews of the world or even those of Palestine. There is, as you have noticed for yourselves, an element of hysteria in the presentation of the Zionist case which is all too reminiscent of the nationalist hysteria which we have seen to our eternal cost elsewhere. ~~Zionism does not appear to be a simple political faith possessed only with saving those persecuted and distressed in the land of the foreigner, but it has become for its believers, a religion, and as a religion it has all the concomitants of fanaticism, cruelty and persecution. That Zion should rule again in the promised land, which incidentally I understand includes Trans-Jordan, is a matter not of reason or expediency but of blind burning faith. All this may be very admirable if one happens to be a Zionist, but it is a matter, to put it mildly, of anxiety to Arabs and of acute danger to those Jews - and they are not few - who happen to have their homes in Palestine and who ask nothing more than to dwell in peace with their Arab friends, as they lived before.~~

I do not need to draw your attention in detail to the various atrocities committed by Jews in Palestine during the last two years, as you would have received details of them from other sources. But there is an aspect of the matter, however, which I think, has been insufficiently stressed. Every time a particularly revolting murder of innocent soldiers, police or officials takes place in that country, the Jewish national institutions hasten to express their horror and amazement that such events should have occurred and to disassociate themselves with the perpetrators. The fact remains, however, that the outrages continue, arrests are seldom made owing to the protection given to the criminals either through sympathy or fear by the Jewish public and the national institutions have themselves stated that, while in certain ill-defined circumstances, they might be prepared to take action against the dissidents, they are not willing to co-operate with

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the legally constituted forces of the country in bringing a Jew to justice. As a single example of this attitude, I would quote a statement of a certain Mrs. Goldie Mayerson, a high official of the Jewish Agency, who was reported in the Times of January 22nd of this year as having stated to press correspondents that the time had not yet come when Jewish passers-by could be expected to intervene on behalf of Britishers who were being attacked in the public streets.

Again, we have heard that this large armed force that goes under the name of the "Haganah" and over which the Mandatory Power appears to have no control but which with the patience excelling even that of the prophet "Jobe", is prepared to tolerate in its midst, is in fact under the general direction of the Jewish Agency. The British press appear to be under the impression that it is a benevolent organization which, if only treated fairly, will emerge and rid the country of the terrorists. Frankly, I can find little basis to this supposition; in fact, it was only a year ago that its activities induced even the British Government to imprison the leading members of the Jewish Agency. The reasons for the imprisonments were set out in a white paper published shortly afterwards and cited various acts of violence perpetrated by the Haganah on the Agency instructions. For some reason which is not altogether clear, the Agency leaders were released a few months afterwards, but among other efforts, besides those enumerated in the white paper, the Haganah openly boasted responsibility for blowing up all the bridges across the Jordan and in the last few days have done considerable damage to various military installations in Haifa. On the occasions when members of the terrorist organizations are finally brought to book and sentenced to death in accordance with the Laws of the land, the entire Jewish press as well as the national institutions in Palestine and abroad regard their punishment as some form of insult to Jewry as a whole. The fact was apparently forgotten that the same press and institutions had previously loudly claimed that the dissidents were beyond the pale of "Yishuv" and therefore no security measures or punitive action that in any way inconvenienced the Jews, should be permitted. The excuse for the tenderness of heart on behalf of these criminals is that the Jews as a race disapprove of capital punishment. During the Arab disturbances, over 200 Arabs were hanged under the same law as is now occasionally applied to the Jews; but I do not remember, Mr. Chairman, that any strong Jewish protest was voiced on these occasions. By these short comments on the behaviour of the responsible Jewish authorities, I think I have adequately explained my fears at the prospect of co-partnership in equal numbers and on equal terms in a Bi-national State.

The fifth alternative is the termination of the mandate and the immediate establishment of an independent Palestine in the Government of which both Jews and Arabs take part according to their existing numerical proportions. In practice, such an arrangement would obviously mean that the Arab majority would insist on the final stoppage of Jewish immigration.

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You may well ask, Mr. Chairman, how, in view of the facts I have just given you as to the behaviour of the Jewish institutions, I propose that the Arab majority in the Palestinian State will have any hope of maintaining even the most elementary law and order, and repelling the Armadas of ships crammed with Jewish illegal immigrants, which even now, are causing such acute embarrassment to the Mandatory Power. This is a point on which I demand the co-operation of the august organization which you represent. It is my belief that the present highly organised disturbances in Palestine are in the nature of an almost desperate bid of the Zionist Executive to take advantage of the current misery and despair of the Jews in Europe to force their own policy in Palestine. The Zionists are able to marshal impressive numbers of these unhappy creatures to say that their one aim is to go to Palestine.

Mr. Chairman; of course they can. These men and women are rotting in the very camps in which they suffered so much under Nazi oppression. The war is over two years and inspite of the desperate shortage of labour in nearly all countries of Europe, it, nevertheless, seems that no one is willing to give a welcome to these people. The representatives of the Jewish Agency tirelessly tour these camps, and indeed all Europe, and assure these luckless people that a home and friends and work are waiting for them if only by some means they can break through the wilful obstructionism of the British Government. Can you expect them to take any other course than to accept this one chance that appears to be open to them as an alternative to the conditions in which they have been living during the past terrible years? This, Mr. Chairman, is the attitude of mind that the Jewish Agency assure you is a genuine Zionist passion. It is to you that we look to settle these people in France, Italy, England, in the Soviet-controlled countries, in the United States, the South American Republics and even, if I may suggest it, in Sweden. These people will take a chance of a fresh life wherever it is offered them, but, at present, it appears to be offered them only in Palestine; and that by a minority of the population for political reasons of the most sinister type.

Once you have accomplished this task which is one that should be carried out immediately and during the transitory period while the Mandatory Administration is handing over to the Palestinian State, you will find that the Jewish problem and the Palestine problem have solved themselves. You will have deprived the Zionist Executive of its ammunition of human bodies and the immigration problem will be ^{no} more, as apart from the very few genuine enthusiasts, there will be no one left who wishes to immigrate. The Jews now in Palestine, realizing that there is no longer any hope of a Jewish State or an absolute majority or the possibility of removing the Arabs from their land, do as they have so often done before in their long history and adapt themselves to

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circumstances. There are Jewish minorities living peaceably and happily in most Arab countries as they have done in Palestine itself for centuries past, even under the rule of the Ottoman Sultans. Before the days of Zionism little Jewish communities, both in the towns and in the remote country-side lived in peace and prosperity, untroubled by national yearnings and in perfect accord with their Arab neighbours. I see no reason, Mr. Chairman, why this same prosperity and happiness should not be repeated on a larger scale with the Jews now in Palestine and having a share in the Government never previously enjoyed by them in that country or elsewhere.

That, Mr. Chairman and honourable members, concludes all that I have to say. You have in your hands the future fate of hundreds of thousands of men and women. You can attempt to solve the problem on the basis of nationalists aspirations which, I submit, are utterly out of date in the new world that we all so earnestly desire to see. If you attempt to solve it on these lines you will fail; and not only will you fail, but your failure will cause endless strife and a weight of human misery that no man can describe. If, on the other hand, you set aside these nationalists hopes of a people who are not a nation and solve it on a basis of world citizenship and simple common-sense and justice, not only will you succeed, but you will also earn the blessings of generations yet unborn. You have a high task, Mr. Chairman, and a difficult one, but one which I firmly believe is capable of a just solution.

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1947

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E 8353

109

PALESTINE

10 SEP 1947

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E8353/957/31.

70-minute

M. Beeley

Sept 8

- 10

Publication of UNRSCOP Report.discusses printing of UNRSCOP Report
by I.C. in two volumes, owing to
numerous requests for copies.

Last Paper

8351

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Left Controller

S.O.
(u/c to M.P. M. G. G. G.)
Sept. 11.Tel. U.K. Del.
New York.2997
Sept 10.
M. Hayward, Library(Action
completed)

(Index)

G. E. M. 24
26/8/48

Next Paper

8373

(Minutes.)

See within

Tel. to New York

I.C.P. 70-minute M. Beeley 5/9

H.B. 11/9

I.C.P. P. 1758 17/9

C.O. have already replied to this

Telegram.

I.C.P. 70-minute A.G. Hayward. 18/9

22/9

JB Sept. 24

In p.p. 70-minute.

Non-ambiguity.

seen by M. Beeley.

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109A

Feb, New York.

3003

11 Sept.

8/ B.O.

in Hayward

Library

Sept-12

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Reference:-

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E 8353

110

10 SEP 1947

Mr. Hayward

This is the document
we spoke about this morning.

I understand from the
Colonial Office that Palestine's
requirement will be 3000 copies, of
which 500 are needed urgently.

The Report will be followed
by an Appendix (which will be a
substantial document, ^{perhaps} nearly as long
as the Report itself) and by two maps.
These are being prepared in New York.
The Appendix may reach London in
about ~~to~~ a week or ten days; the maps

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will probably be later.

In view of this delay, and of the pressing demand for copies of the Report from the Cabinet and from members of the public, I hope the S.O. can be persuaded to print in two volumes.

H.B. Selby

Report prepared for printing & sent to Printing Dept. (Room 140) for transmission to S.O. with statement of our requirements.

A.L. Hayward
9/9.

S.O. have now recd. and examined the Report & are going ahead with the printing. They now say that the earliest possible moment they can produce page-proofs will be Tuesday 16th Sept & they will send us 30 (for Cabinet, etc.) by that date. They say they will expect Crown Agents to pay for the 3000 copies to be supplied to Palestine, so perhaps

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perhaps C.O. should be warned about
this. ¹¹²

They also ask, in the circs, for
an official letter requesting the printing
publication. I submit a draft -
which you may amend as necessary -
which you will have sent off on an
appropriate E. paper, after filling
in the number of copies requested for
Departmental disposal?

A.G. Hayward
10/9

[Later. SO. now report that printing re.
has been allocated to F.O. Press, so I will
arrange with them to send 30 proof copies
direct to Cabinet Offices. ^{10/9}
Pl. let me know if you want ^{10/9}
them sent to anyone by name.)

30 proof copies of the Report were sent to
Mr. Pink at the Cabinet Offices on 16th Sept. for
distribution to Ministers.

See passage marked X in Mr.
Hayward's minute. I have warned
C.O.

H.B. 18/9 [over

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

OUT FILE

114
S.W.1.

11th September, 1947

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bevin to request that arrangements may be made for the immediate printing and publication for sale as a non-Parliamentary Publication of the Report by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, signed at Geneva, 31st August, 1947.

2. The text of the Report has already been sent to your Department and it will be followed by the Appendix and maps in due course, but Mr. Bevin will be glad if you will give priority to the publication of the Report itself and suggests that the subsidiary documents be published in a separate volume when they become available.

3. I am further to request that 3000 copies of the Report may be supplied for the Government of Palestine and 25 copies for the Foreign Office.

4. It is understood that you will send 30 page-proof copies of the Report to this Department at the earliest possible moment.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

B.A.B. Burrows

The Controller
of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

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F. O.,

115-

Draft.

controller,

Amso

(ref. to Mr. P. McGrath)

1959
Library

Sept. 11, 1947

Sir,

I am etc. to request that arrangements may be made for the immediate printing and publication for sale ~~in~~ as a non-Parliamentary Publication of the Report by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, signed at Geneva, 31st. August, 1947.

2. The text of the Report has already been sent to your Dept. and it will be followed by the Appendix ~~concerning~~ and maps in due course, but Mr. Bevin will be glad if you will ^{give priority to} ~~proceed with~~ the publication of the Report itself ~~as~~ and suggests that the subsidiary documents be published in a separate volume when they become available.

3. I am further to request that 3000 copies of the Report may

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Reference:- FO 371 / 61878

may be supplied for the Govt.
of Palestine and 25 copies
for the Foreign Office.

H. It is understood that you
will send 30 page-proof copies
of the Report to this Dept. at the
earliest possible moment.

H.B. 107/9

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No. **E**

Draft.

Top Secret
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Telegram. **UK D.R.**
No. **New York**
(Date) **2997**

Repeat to :—

Grassman

Sept 10~

En Clair.

~~Cote.~~

~~Cypher~~

Distribution :—

Dybl. no 1.

Copies to :—

C.O.

Mr. Hayward

(Library)

OUT FILE

F. O.

194

M.

Despatched

Immediate.

The Stationing Office are
printing the report of the
United Nations Committee on
Palestine for distribution in
this country and in Palestine.

2. Please send by air bag,
as soon as possible, copies of
the Appendix to the report and
of the maps illustrating the
majority and minority proposals.

We understand that the Appendix
will contain ^{individual} statements by
certain

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Reference:

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3. The Annexes, which we understand will consist ^{principally} of records of evidence, will not be required for printing. Please send two copies of these by sea bag to London and ^{two} ~~one~~ to Jerusalem.

243. 107

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Reference: FO 371 / 61878

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Date _____

Despatched

Most Immediate

120

Draft. Tel. W
UK Del
New York

My telegram no. 2997 [United Nations Report on Palestine]

3003
Sept 11 p.

I understand that we require the formal permission of the United Nations for reprinting the UNSCOP report in London. Please therefore ^{ask} ~~approve~~ the Secretariat to authorize this action and to approve (with amendments if they wish) the following statement with which we intend to preface the document:

Byphen
Sept. no. 1

Copy C.O.
Mr. Hayward,
Library.

2. "Printed with the approval of the Secretary-General of the United Nations from the text issued in Geneva on the 8th September. This text may not be identical in every detail with the ~~author's~~ authoritative edition."

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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edition which is being printed
in New York."

3. In making this request,
you should remind the Secretariat
that MacGillivray obtained the
approval of Robles in Geneva for
the printing of an edition in
Palestine. This however has
proved to be impracticable, and
arrangements have been made to
supply Palestine from London.

4. Please reply by immediate
telegram not later than Saturday.

H73 11/9

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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

(E 8553/951/31)

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK.

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the
United Nations)

No. 5003. D. 2.25 p.m. 11th September, 1947.
11th September, 1947.

3 3 3

MOST IMMEDIATE.

My telegram No. 2997 [United Nations Report on
Palestine].

I understand that we require the formal
permission of the United Nations for reprinting the
UNSCOP report in London. Please therefore ask the
Secretariat to authorise this action and to approve
(with amendments if they wish) the following
statement with which we intend to preface the document.

2. "Printed with the approval of the Secretary-
General of the United Nations from the text issued
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be identical in every detail with the authoritative
edition which is being printed in New York".

3. In making this request, you should remind
the Secretariat that MacGillivray obtained the
approval of Robles in Geneva for the printing of
an edition in Palestine. This, however, has proved
to be impracticable, and arrangements have been
made to supply Palestine from London.

4. Please reply by immediate telegram not
later than Saturday.

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S.S. P.S.
5/9.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Publication of Report of United Nations Committee.

We have now received two copies of the text of the report of the United Nations Committee on Palestine, without maps or appendices. The report itself covers 165 roneed pages.

for them The report should obviously be circulated to Ministers with as little delay as possible. It would be far more convenient to have it in printed form, and in any event, it will probably have to be printed in this country on account of the demand for copies by Members of Parliament and the public.

I suggest therefore that one of our copies should at once be sent to the Stationery Office for printing either as a White Paper or as an ordinary Stationery Office publication. If this were done, we could then send them a copy of the appendices and maps as soon as we receive them, and these could be brought out as a supplementary volume.

I should be glad to know the Secretary of State's wishes in this matter.

2 copies for Paper
Stationery Office
Paper 100

H.B. C. L. G.

5th September, 1947.

The Stationery Office have undertaken to print the Report, and have promised to supply 30 copies in page-proof next Tuesday, for distribution to the Cabinet. Mr. Hayward / is

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is asking them to send these copies straight to the Cabinet Office. I should be grateful if the Private Secretary would warn the appropriate person in the Cabinet Office that these copies will arrive on Tuesday and should be distributed immediately.

Mr. Henry Jones

H. Beeley

Mr. Hayward to see 11/9.

At the request of Mr. Fraser, the 30 proof copies will be sent to Mr. C. W. Pink at the Cabinet Office.

I have informed the Cabinet Office (Mr. Fraser)

A. H. Hayward 11/9.

RSC McAlpine

10/9.

RECEIVED IN C.B.
10 SEP 1947

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En Clair

D. 17th September, 1947.

R. 17th " " 18.55 hrs.

Your telegram No. 2147.

Printing of U.N. S.C.O.P. Report.

Glad to learn at approximately what date first copies may be expected to be received here.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office

* Communications Dept.

[illegible]

INWARD TELEGRAM

127

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

En Clair

FROM PALESTINE. (O.A.G.)

D. 17th September, 1947.

R. 17th " " 18.55 hrs.

No. 1758.

Your telegram No. 2147.

Printing of U.N.S.C.O.P. Report.

**Glad to learn at approximately
what date first copies may be expected to be
received here.**

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office

- Communications Dept.

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Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

8353 / 911 / 21

Report of UNSCOP

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INDEXED

Mr. Seelye

The Stationery Office have asked me again today whether we can give them any guidance on the question of charging the cost of the 3000 copies of the Report which are being supplied to the Govt. of Palestine.

If you have not yet discussed this with your 'opposite number' in the C.O. and would like me to do so, will you pl. let me know who he is?

I can then also arrange with him for the consignment to be delivered to the proper quarter for onward transmission.

A. S. Hayward
18/9.

I have given Mr. Hayward this information.

14B. 19/9

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

161

1947

E

E 8374

SEP 1

129

PALESTINE

Registry
Number

E 8374/957/31

FROM

7.7 minute

No.

M'Donin

Dated

Received
in Registry3 Sept
11Palestine Litigation

Mr. John Langston, has offered his services should I want to ask him any question relating to Palestine. He was Chief British Rep on the Anglo-American Commission of Enquiry in Palestine.

Last Paper

8373

(Minutes.)

See minutes within

References

Pringle Sunday
P.D.
15/9.

H.B. 11/9

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action
completed)

J.E.M. 17/9

(Index)

16/9
26/9/48

Next Paper

8375

39538

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Reference: **FO 371/61878**

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Minutes.

E 8374

130

Secretary of State

11 SEP 1

I was rung up today by Sir John Singleton, who was the Chief British Representative on the Anglo-American Commission of Enquiry on Palestine, to say that he was in London for a few days (CENTral 3827), and was at the disposal of yourself and the Foreign Office if there was any question you wished to put to him. Sir John emphasised that he was not attempting to interfere in any way in the Palestine question; he merely wished to be of use if required.

P.D.

3rd September, 1947.

*I do not think
I need to put anything
to him now
MD*

M Beeley

I have told Sir J. Singleton
that you will see him.

P.D.
6/9.

19 saw

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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1	1	2	2	2	2

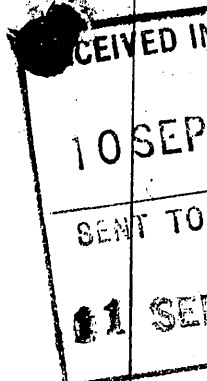
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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

I saw Sir John Singleton on Saturday morning. His main purpose was to let it be known that, if the Secretary of State wished to make use of his services in connection with the Palestine problem, he would be available.

I thanked him for this, and asked whether he had any views on the UN Committee's report. His own clear feeling about this was that H.M. Government should decline to accept responsibility for giving effect to the majority plan.

W. B. Seely 9/9



Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

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1947

E

E 8375

SLP

**Registry
Number**

FROM

No.

Dated

*Received
in Registry*

KE8375/957/31

B.O.

Samuel.

Sept. 11.

Population of Arab and Jewish States under Federal Scheme.

Copy of letter from McGillivray to Trafford Smith no 26 of Sept. 14. enclosing graph giving approximate population of the Arab and Jewish States under the Federal Scheme.

Last Paper

8574

References

(Minutes.)

H.B. 11/9

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper

8431

30533

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1					
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			4		
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					6

Reference:-

FO 371 / 61878

SECRET

GENEVA.

E 8375

4th September, 1947.

26.

Mohn asked me to help him to work out yesterday the approximate populations of the Arab and Jewish States under the federal scheme. All we had to go on was a rough sketch on a 1 : 750,000 scribbling map which had been signed by Sir Abdur Rahman. The boundary lines were three colours thick in blue, red and black pencils and at places stretched to a breadth equivalent to some five kilometres. They were drawn with a complete disregard to district and village boundaries and it was not even clear whether it was intended that the Jewish quarters of Jaffa should be in the Jewish or Arab State. Mohn therefore asked Simic and Sir Abdur Rahman to meet him (Entezam had already left for New York) and to give some explanation of their intentions. At this meeting Sir Abdur Rahman explained that they had had no intention of making anything but a rough sketch; he admitted, however, that it would be interesting to calculate approximate figures of population and that it was desirable that, where possible, the boundaries should follow existing administrative divisions; he thereupon wrote out a note which he handed to Simic authorizing him and Entezam while in New York to draw the boundaries in rather more detail, but without departing materially from the general alignments shown in the original sketch. I was then asked to draw on to a 1 : 250,000 scale map showing village boundaries and land in Jewish possession the boundaries given on Sir Abdur Rahman's rough sketch as closely as it was possible to interpret them and also to make a rough calculation of the populations. This I undertook to do and to-day I have handed to Simic a copy of a map and a schedule of populations precisely similar to

Trafford Smith, Esq.,
Colonial Office,
LONDON. S.W.1.

those /

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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those which are enclosed with this letter. Simic expressed his gratitude and said that these documents would enable him to discuss with Entezam possible minor adjustments of alignment. It is obvious from the map that with only quite minor adjustments the balance of populations can be substantially affected to the improvement of the plan. For example if the boundary of the Jewish State area in the south were to be realigned at its north-west corner so as to exclude Yatta and Es Samu the number of Moslems in the Jewish State would be reduced by some 9,000 and the exclusion of the Jewish quarters of Jaffa from the Arab State would reduce the number of Jews in that State by some 30,000.

Apparently the federal group does not intend to publish any figures of population. They certainly did not calculate them before drawing their lines which in places must have been drawn with eyes shut.

RECEIVED IN
10 SEP 1947
SENT TO

P.S. Since writing the above, I have managed to obtain another copy of the Report, and enclose it herewith.

P.P.S. Enclosed also are:
(a) The Zionist General Council's Resolution of 3rd September;
(c) Cutting from New York Herald Tribune of 3rd September.

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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

FEDERAL SCHEME

Arab State

Settled population as at 31st December, 1946.

<u>Block</u>	<u>Sub-district</u>	<u>No. of villages</u>	<u>Muslims</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Christians</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Western Galilee	Acre	Whole	51,130	3,030	11,800	7,640	73,600
	Safed	26	22,130	2,400	1,510	860	26,900
	Tiberias	6	3,900	230	900	1,380	6,410
	Beisan	1	340	-	-	-	340
	Nazareth	19	26,270	90	10,790	-	37,150
	Haifa	3	4,280	10	2,890	760	7,940
<u>Totals</u>			108,050	5,760	27,890	10,640	152,340
Samaria & Judea	Jenin	Whole	60,000	-	1,210	-	61,210
	Nablus	Except 3	94,180	-	1,560	230	95,970
	Tulkarm	22	30,440	-	340	20	30,800
	Haifa	1	2,540	-	-	-	2,540
	Ramallah	Whole	40,520	-	8,410	-	48,930
	Jerusalem	Whole	104,460	102,520	46,130	160	253,270
	Hebron	Except 4	81,860	300	170	10	82,340
<u>Totals</u>			414,000	102,820	57,820	420	575,060
Lydda & Gaza	Ramle	49	74,870	1,410	5,690	10	81,980
	Jaffa	2	53,930	33,260	16,800	30	104,020
	Gaza	All except 2	142,370	3,540	1,290	-	147,200
	Beerseba	Whole	6,270	510	210	10	7,000
<u>Totals</u>			277,440	38,720	23,990	50	340,200
			<u>Whole Arab State</u>				
Western Galilee			108,050	5,760	27,890	10,640	152,340
Samaria & Judea			414,000	102,820	57,820	420	575,060
Lydda & Gaza			277,440	38,720	23,990	50	340,200
<u>Totals</u>			799,490	147,300	109,700	11,110	1,067,600

N.B.

The figure of 147,300 Jews includes 99,320 in the City of Jerusalem and 30,820 in the Jewish quarters of Jaffa, leaving a balance of 17,160.

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FEDERAL SCHEME

Jewish State

Settled population as at 31st December, 1946.

<u>District</u>	<u>Sub-district</u>	<u>No. of villages</u>	<u>Moslems</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Christians</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Galilee	Safad	72	25,180	4,770	120	-	30,070
	Tiberias	All except 6	20,040	13,410	1,570	40	35,060
	Beisan	All except 1	16,320	7,590	680	20	24,610
	Nazareth	20	3,890	7,890	980	-	12,760
Haifa	Haifa	All except 4	89,150	119,010	30,820	3,990	242,970
Samaria	Nablus	3	1,710	-	-	-	1,710
	Tulkarm	68	43,120	16,180	40	-	59,340
Jerusalem	Hebron	4	10,780	-	-	-	10,780
Lydda	Ramle	42	21,720	30,180	150	-	52,050
	Jaffa	All except 2	42,050	261,900	990	330	305,270
Gaza	Gaza	2	3,330	-	10	-	3,340
<u>Totals</u>			277,290	460,930	35,360	4,380	777,960

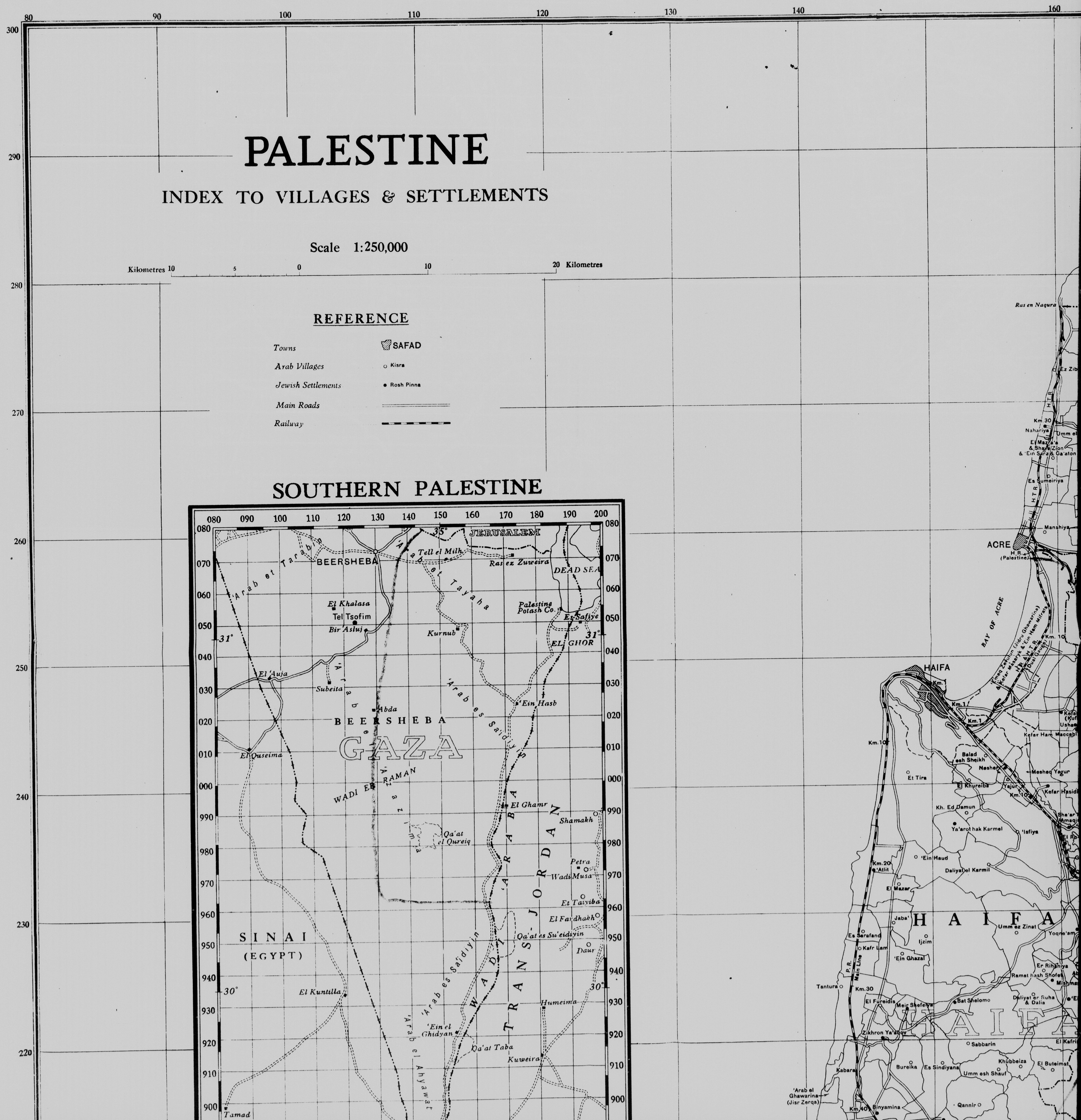
Summary

	<u>Moslems</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Christians</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arab State	799,490	147,300	109,700	11,110	1,067,600
Jewish State	277,290	460,930	35,360	4,380	777,960
<u>Totals</u>	1,076,780	608,230	145,060	15,490	1,845,560

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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

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PALESTINE

INDEX TO VILLAGES & SETTLEMENTS

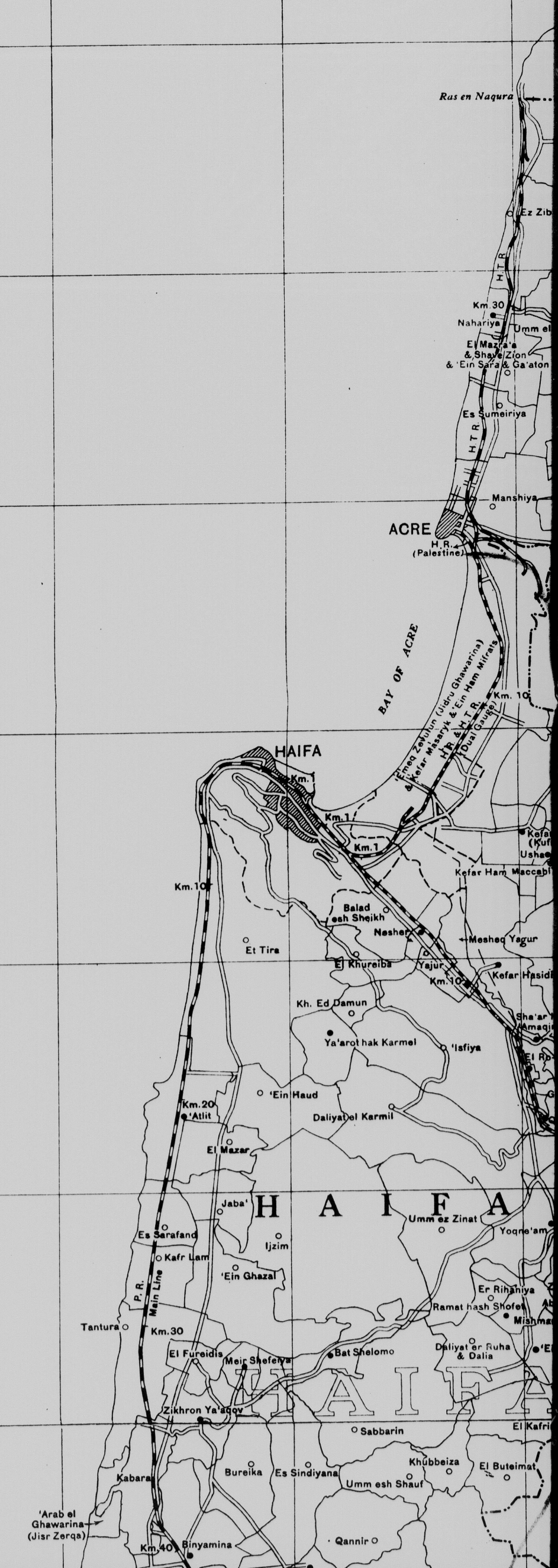
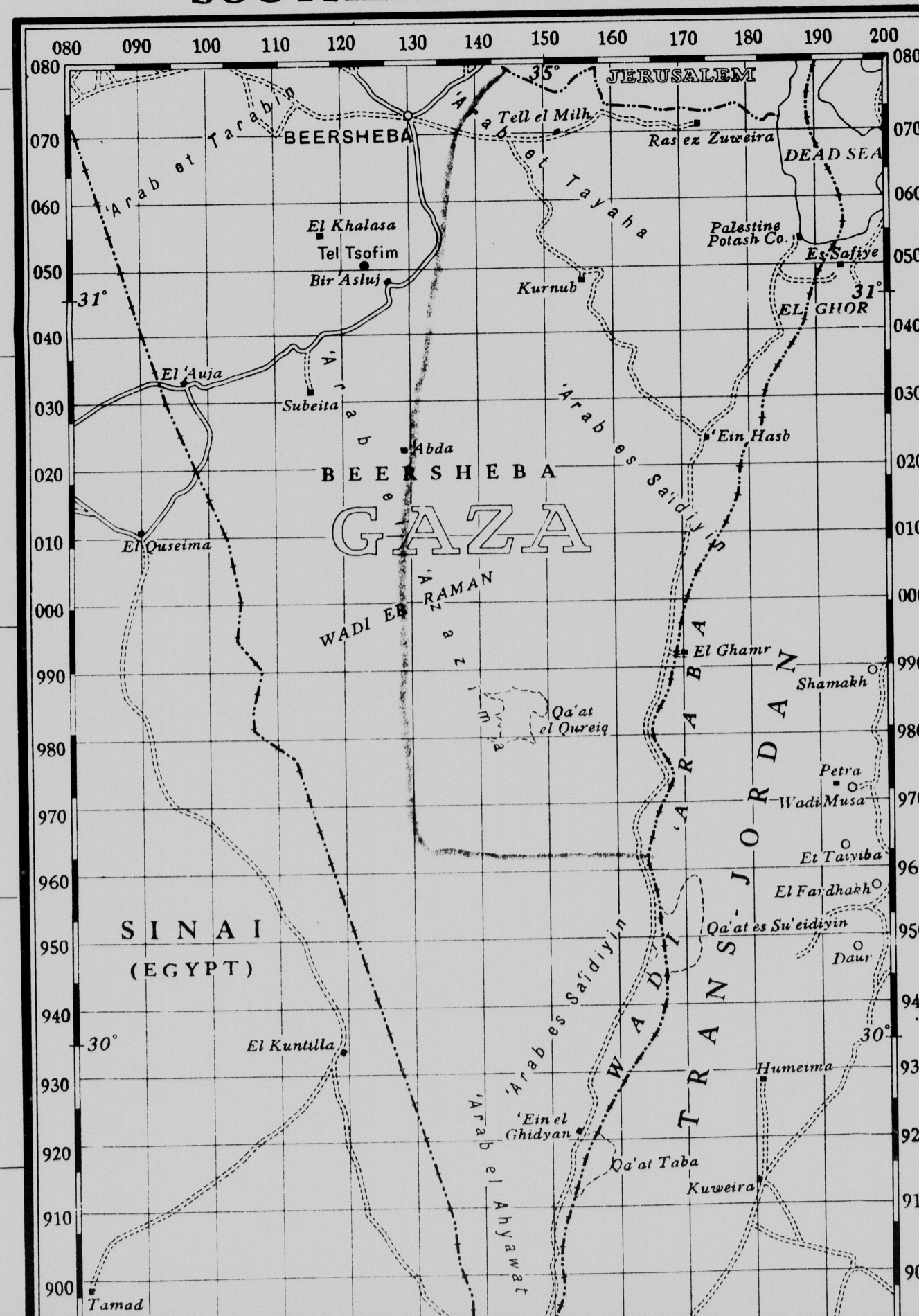
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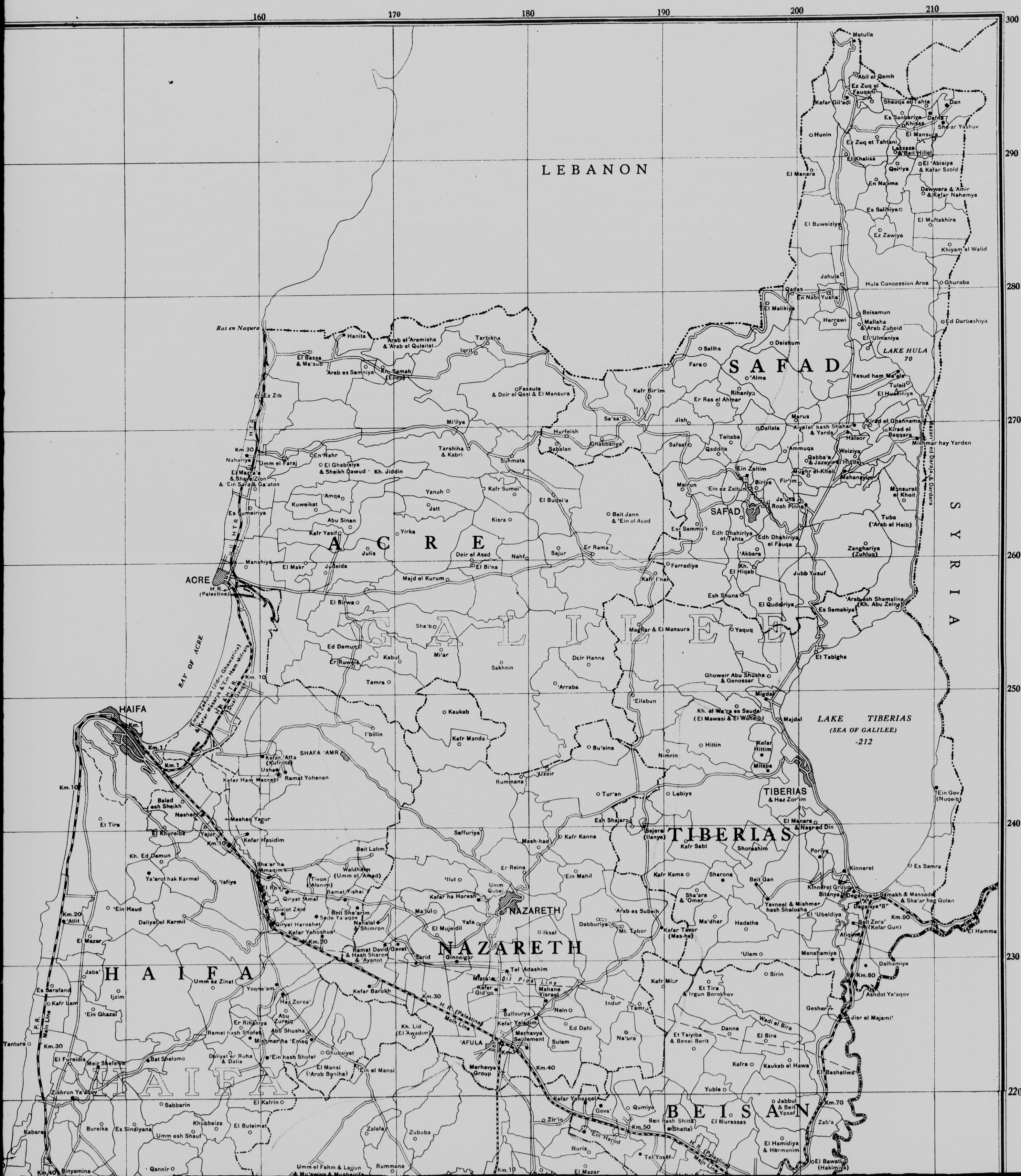
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REFERENCE

- Towns
- Arab Villages
- Jewish Settlements
- Main Roads
- Railway
- SAFAD
- Kisra
- Rosh Pinna

SOUTHERN PALESTINE



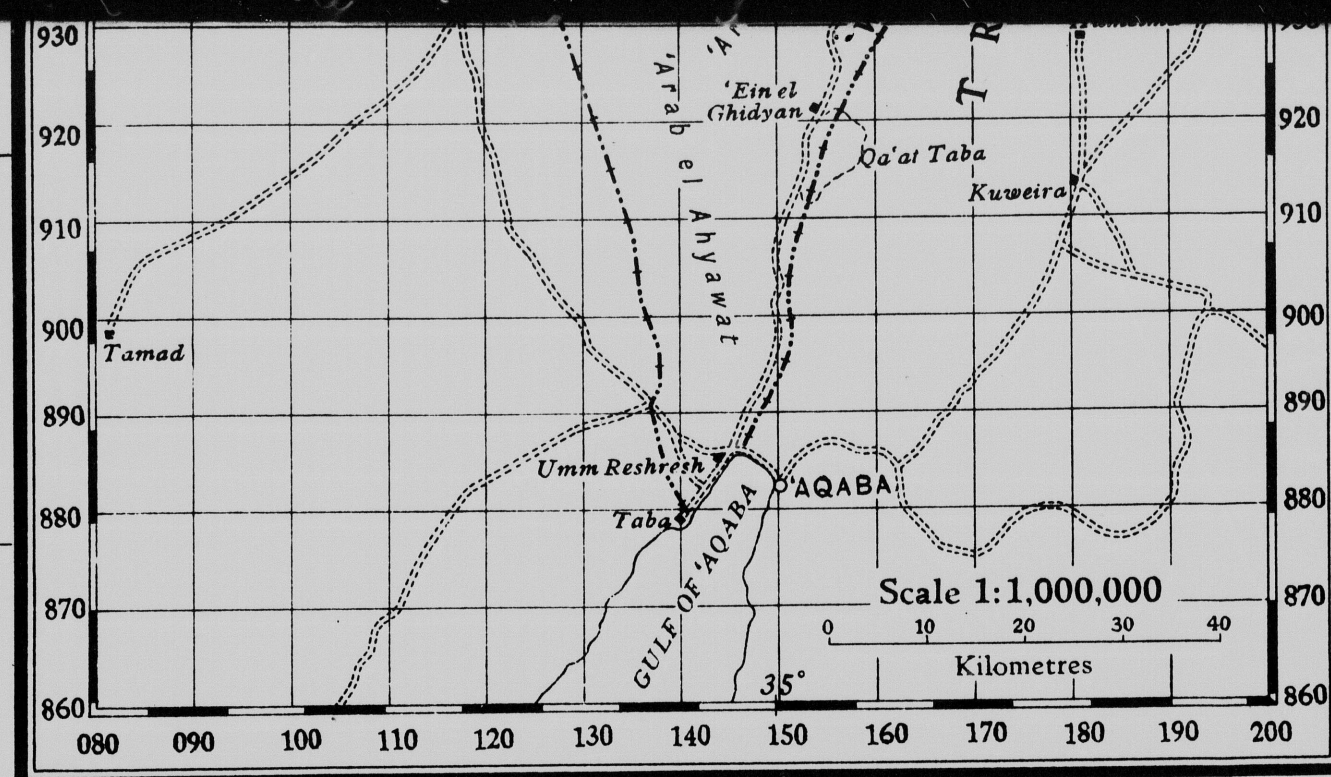


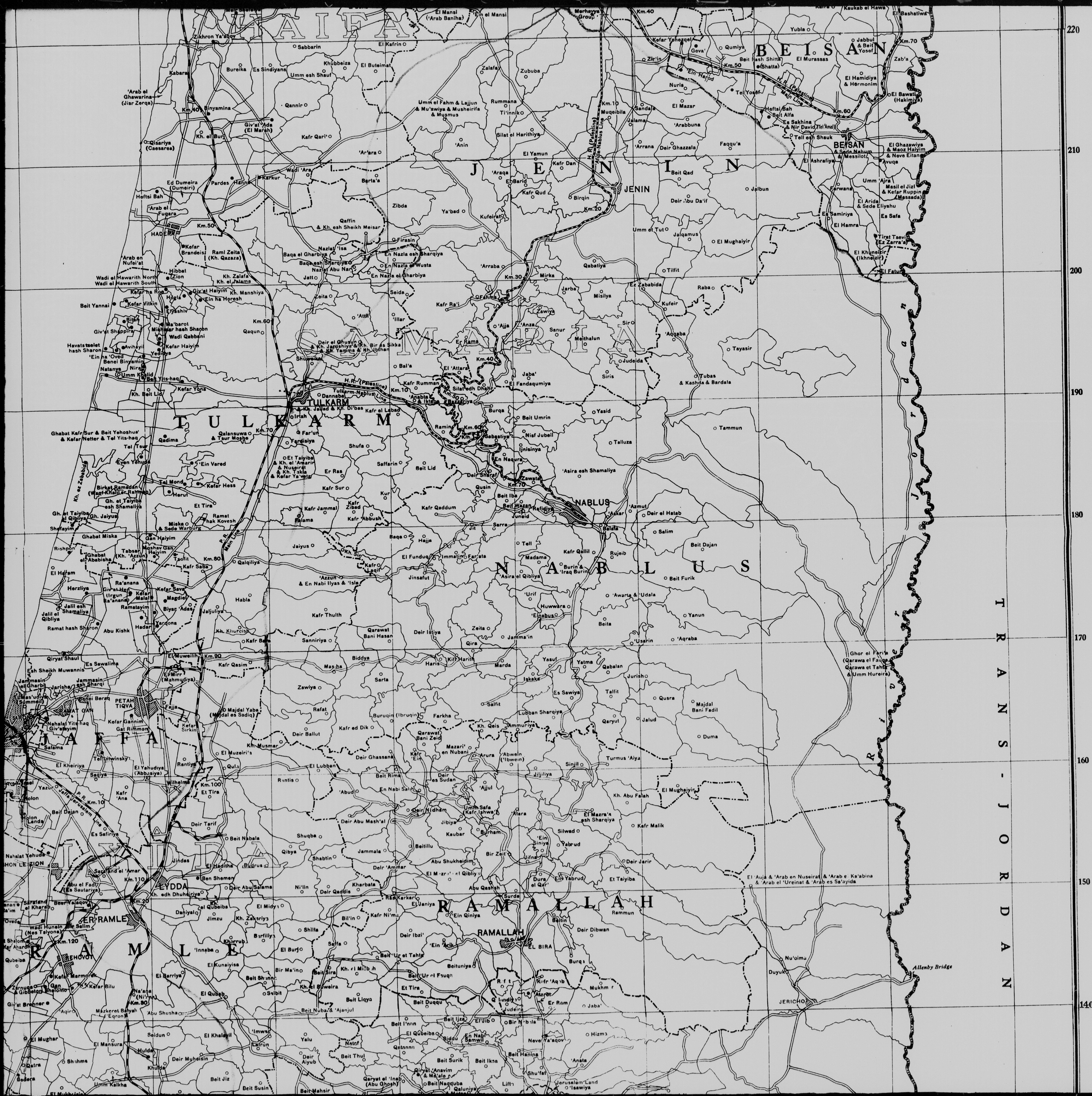
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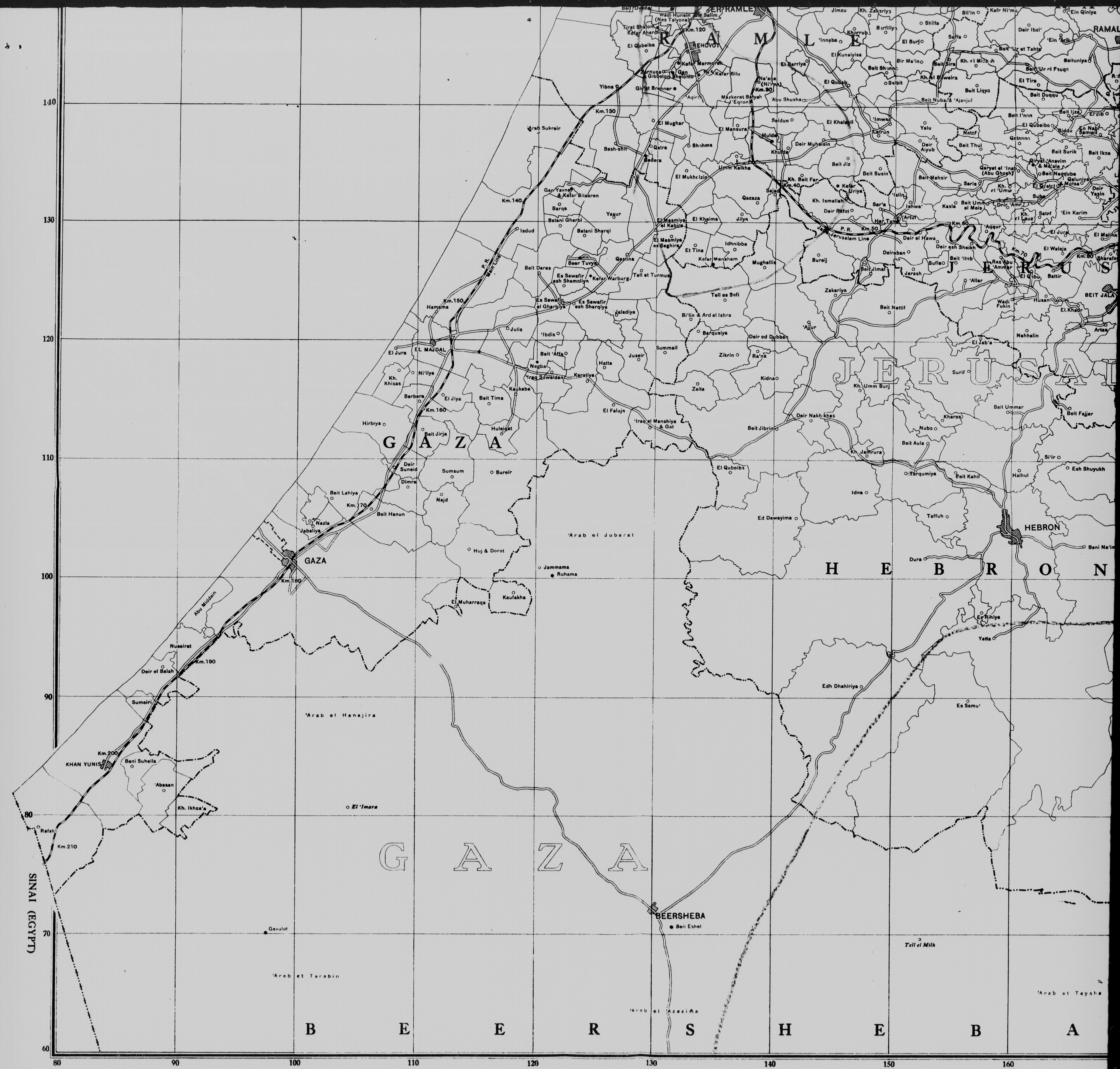
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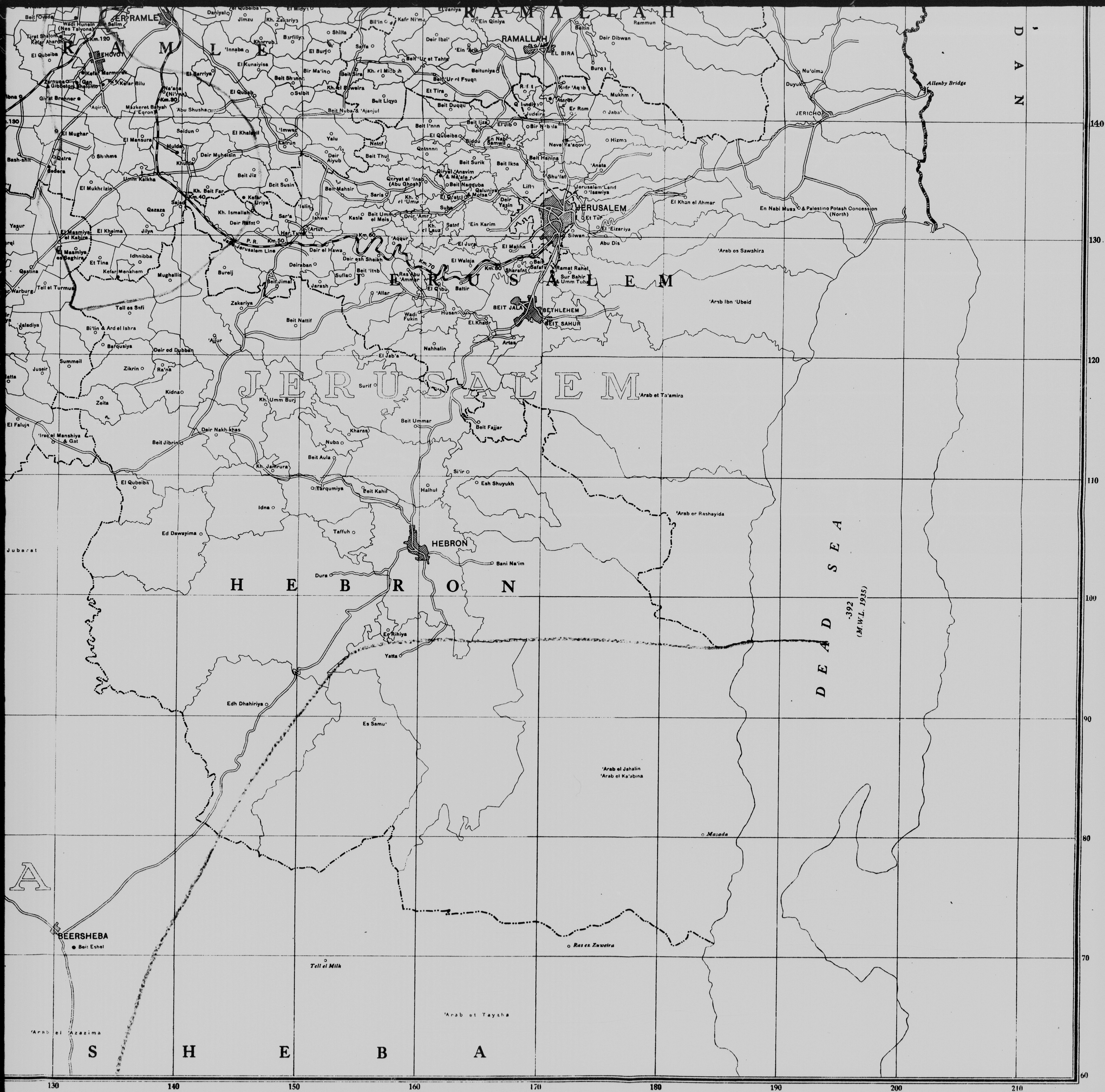




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163

138

E

E 8431

1947

PALESTINE

SEP 11 1947

Registry
Number

E 8431/957/31

FROM

70.

No.

Minute.

Dated

11th December

Received
in Registry8, Sept
11

View on U.N.S.C.O.P., Mr T. REID M.P.

Mr Reid rang, and said to consider the majority report, urgent and unstatemanlike and from an administrative point of view absolutely fantastic. He scarcely likes the minority report any better.

Last Paper

8375-

(Minutes.)

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action
completed)

JEM 12/9

(Index)

12/1/48

Next Paper

8432

32598

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Reference:

FO 371/61878

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Minutes.

E 8431

139

Secretary of State.

Mr. T. Reid, M.P., rang me up and asked me to tell you that he has now read the United Nations Committee's report on Palestine, but he considers the majority ~~of the~~ report unjust and unstatesmanlike and from an administrative point of view, absolutely fantastic. He scarcely likes the Minority Report any better.

He said that he wished you to know this but he did not wish to disturb you. He is, however, at your disposal if you wish to talk to him about it. (TEL: Acorn 4320).

John. Krumm

8th September, 1947.

*Notes on the
document on the
Palestine Committee
20*

S. Dept.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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161-

E

E 8447

1947

SEP 140

Registry
Number

E 8447/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

U.K. Del
New York.

Dated

Received
in Registry

2523

11 Sept
12

Publication of UNSCOP. Report.

Refers to vol. 2997 - 3003 (E 8353/957/31)
 Secretariat will be able to supply printed
 copies of vol. I. of report - built by 16 Sept
 unless whatever else will affect it.
 Stationery office.

Last Paper.

8452

References.

(Minutes.)

Copy to C.O.
 Mr Hayward to see
 ✓ 17/9
 Tel. to New York.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Tel. New York.
 3021.
 Sept 12.

t/ E.O.

Mr Hayward
 Library
 Sept 12.

8/ Mathison (C.O.)
 Spec. mess.
 Sept 12.

(Action
completed.)

G.L. 12/9

(Index.)

26/9/48

Next Paper.

8462

32003 F.O.P.

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12

Reference:

FO 371/61878

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H73. 12/9

Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

141

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the
United Nations)

No. 2523

D. 8.42 p.m. 11th September 1947.

11th September 1947. R. 2.10 a.m. 12th September 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem

IMMEDIATE

rrrrrr

E 8447

Your telegrams Nos. 2997 and 3003.

Palestine Committee Report.

Secretariat will be able to supply printed copies of volume 1 of report (see paragraph 2 below) in bulk by 16th September and enquire whether this affects Stationery Office decision to print separately. They remind us that His Majesty's Stationery Office is normal channel for distribution of United Nations documents and they had hoped for a considerable sale in the United Kingdom whether copies can be despatched immediately on publication. Please let us know immediately if this affects your decision. If so Stationery Office should inform Secretariat before September 15th of their requirements. I am meanwhile taking no (repeat no) action on your second telegram under reference.

2. United Nations edition will appear in four volumes:

- (1) the report;
- (2) annexes appendices and maps;
- (3) public hearings; and
- (4) private hearings.

Publication of appendices is delayed owing to last minute addenda and maps are only now in the printers hands. Volumes 2 to 4 should however be ready by about 23rd September.

3. In any event appendices and maps will be sent to you as soon as they are available in a preliminary form.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 65.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem].

[Copies sent to M.E. Secretariat].



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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry E8447/951/3
No. E 7781/7784/31

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft. Lit. 15

UK Del,
New York.

No 3021

Requid to
Jenssen

by her
April. no 1

by his C.O. &
Mr. Hayward
(Libary)

C.O. Spencer

OUT FILE

More Immediate

142

Your telegram no. 2523
[Palestine Committee Report]

It is too late to stop ~~the~~
printing by the Stationery Office,
and in any case some printed
copies must be available here
(for Ministers) not later than the
16th. Please therefore approach the
Secretariat as instructed in my
telegram no. ~~2523~~ 3003.

2. ~~We shall not print~~ Volumes
3 and 4 of the United Nations edition
will not be printed in London.
We do not know whether Stationery
Office would wish, for the sake of
completeness, to print Volume 2
even if little or no time was
saved thereby. ~~But~~ It would
be helpful to know when we
may expect ~~to print~~ the
/material

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

FO 371/61878

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145

material promised in your
paragraph 3, ~~and which printed~~
~~copies printed in New York could~~
~~be available in London~~

3. What are the annexes,
as distinct from the appendices,
to be printed in volume 2?

H.B. 1279

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

OUT FILE

No. E 7781/7781/31.

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK.

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the
United Nations).

No. 3021.

D. 8.0 p.m. 12th September 1947.

12th September 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

W:W:W:W:W

MOST IMMEDIATE.

Your telegram No.2523 [Palestine Committee
Report].

It is too late to stop printing by the
Stationery Office, and in any case some printed
copies must be available here (for Ministers) not
later than the 16th. Please therefore approach the
Secretariat as instructed in my telegram No.3003.

2. Volumes 3 and 4 of the United Nations
edition will not be printed in London. We do not know
whether Stationery Office would wish, for the sake
of completeness, to print Volume 2 even if little or
no time was saved thereby. It would be helpful to
know when we may expect the material promised in your
paragraph 3.

3. What are the annexes, as distinct from the
appendices, to be printed in Volume 2?

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Reference: **FO 371/61878**

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Reference: **FO 371/61878**

E 8462

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP.

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM BAGDAD TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Busk.
No. 813.

D. 9.55 a.m. 12th September, 1947.
R. 12.20 p.m. 12th September, 1947.

10th September, 1947.

Repeated to Damascus,
Beirut,
Amman,
Jedda,
Cairo,
Jerusalem,
New York (U.K. Delegation)

IMPORTANT.

SECRET.

My telegram No. 804.

Prime Minister informed me on September 9th that his [grp.undec. ? reason for calling] a meeting of the Arab League to discuss Palestine had been that he felt it was of vital importance that the British and American Governments should be under no illusions as to what would happen if they support a policy in Palestine unacceptable to the Arabs. He said that he imagined that the Arab League would inform both Governments that if the Arab views were ignored there would be serious trouble, political and economic, between the Arab world and Great Britain and the United States.

No one would regret this more than the Prime Minister, but it was inevitable.

2. Prime Minister imagined that the [grp.undec. ? meeting] would decide that in such an event secret decisions reached at Bludan (your despatch 350 1946) would be put into effect. He said personally he would try to prevent the League giving publicity to these decisions, since he did not wish to seem to be making threats, but he felt that the League would probably communicate decisions privately to the British and the United States Governments.

3. Prime Minister continued that he did not wish us to think that if the Arab world fell out with Great Britain, and the United States, Iraq (or he thought any other Arab State) would turn to Russia. He hoped that there would be no quarrel between the Arab world and the Western powers, but if any such quarrel did occur "it would be one between brothers - a private quarrel in which interference by outsiders would not be permitted". He said that this was his personal view, but he could not conceal from me that if he were forced to resign others might take his place who would find it easy to agree that the friendship of the Western powers had done nothing for the Arabs, and who

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:-

FO

371/61878

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4. Prime Minister continued that he had done his best to keep everything quiet here. I would have noticed the recent public demonstrations had all passed off without incident. He had instructed the police everywhere to ensure that no Jew was harmed. At his Press conference (see my telegram No. 807) he had done his very best to calm public opinion, though issuing a warning that the situation was very grave and that serious trouble might have to be faced.

6. Prime Minister said that he had nothing against Iraqi Jews who were a long established and useful community. He felt bound to tell me, however, that the Arab League meeting might decide that if a satisfactory solution of the Palestine case was not reached severe measures should be taken against all Jews in Arab countries. He would be unable to resist such a proposal.

8. Prime Minister spoke similarly to United States Ambassador.

Foreign Office please pass to Amman and U.K. Delegation New York as my telegrams 61 and 8 respectively. Beirut please pass to Damascus as my telegram 85.

[Repeated to Amman and U.K. Delegation New York]

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61878

167

E

E 8470

1947

PALESTINE

SEP 148

Registry
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E 8470/957/31

U.K. Tel.
New York.

2534

12 Sept
15

Publication of UNSCOP Report.

Refer 47 tel 3021 E 8447/957/31) Amendment
agreed orally & Publication by P.O. direct
permission is not required of U.N. as they
have no copyright, requests omitted from
formula in tel under ref para 2.
words with the approval of the Sec Gen
of United Nations.

Last Paper.

8462.

References.

(Minutes.)

copy G.O.

Mr. Haywood informed

Mr. Haywood 17/9.

H. Beeley 15/9.

H.B. 20/9

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

S/ G.O.

Mr. Haywood.
Library.
Sent to(Action
completed.)

S/ 22/9

(Index.)

18/9/48

Next Paper.

E 8541

32008 F.O.P.

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Reference:

FO 371/61878

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E 8470

[EN CLAIR]

DEPARTMENTAL No: 1

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to
the United Nations)

No: 2534

D. 7.15.a.m. 12th September 1947

12th September 1947

R. 12.30.a.m. 13th September 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem

X:X:X:

IMMEDIATE

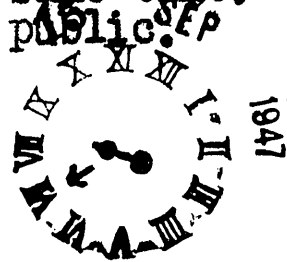
Your telegram 3021.

Palestine report.

Secretariat agree orally to publication by
Stationery Office.

They state that formal permission is not
required since United Nations have no copyright. For this
reason they request omission (repeat omission) from
formula in paragraph 2 of your telegram 3003 of words
"with the approval of the Secretary General of the United
Nations".

2. Your paragraphs 2 and 3. "Annexes" are
documents such as League Covenant and Balfour Declaration
and "Appendices" are statements and reservations
of individual delegates. Both these will be circulated
in mimeograph form in the next few days and together with
maps (which are not yet available here) will be published
by Secretariat as Volume 2 of report about October
1st. Volumes 3 and 4 will probably be ready about the
same time. Latter will however not be released to the
public.



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E 8562

1947

SEP 150

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FROM

No.

Dated

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E 8562/957/31

Arab Welfare

Association

Bolivia

17 Sept

Arab Views on UNSCOP. Report.

Various

Last Paper.

8541

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action
completed.)

A. M. C.

(Index.)

A. M. C.
26/11/48

Next Paper.

E 8580

(Minutes.)

S.E. Asia Dept.
Ans.
23/9.

2473. 17/7

2) Imam Yahya, (King of Yemen)

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MUKULLAH COLON HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN JAFAREIMMANSUR A
ALKATHIRI SEIYUNHADHRAMAUT COLON SECRETARY UMO
LAKESUCCESS USA STOP WITH ALL RESPECT AND LOYALTY
THE ARAE WELFARE ASSOCIATION EATAVIA IS OBLIGED ON
BEHALF OF THE 100000 ARAIS OF HADHRAMI BIRTH AND
DESCENT RESIDENT IN INDONESIA TO RAISE ITS VOICE IN

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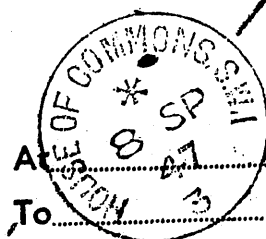
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STRONG PROTEST AGAINST REPORT OF UNO COMMISSION ON
PALESTINE STOP ARABS OF INDONESIA CAN NEVER AGREE
TO PROPOSE PARTITION OF THAT ARAB LAND AND SUEJECTION
OF MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF IT INHABITED BY HUNDREDS OF
THOUSANDS OF OUR PALESTINIAN ARAB BROTHERS TO RULE
OF ALIEN ZIONIST COLONISERS STOP OUR FELLOW MUSLIMS
OF OTHER RACES WHO DWELL IN INDONESIA JOIN WITH US

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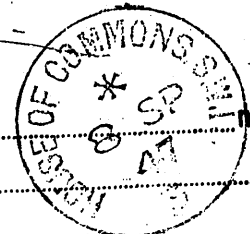
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IN YOUR STRONG PROTEST STOP = SEYID SALEHBINMOHAMAD
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E 8580

1947

PALESTINE

7 SEP 1947

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E8580/957/30

Planning

Washington

15/286/47

11 Sept
17

U.S. Comment on UNSCOP Report.

Five various quotations from newspapers
giving U.S. views on UNSCOP Report,
enclosed newspaper cuttings.

Last Paper

8562

References

2/9

(Print)

(How disposed of)

4.80.

Sept 24

(Action
completed)

16 Nov 47

(Index)

20/8/47

Next Paper

8584

(Minutes.)

N.A. D/C 249
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H-73. 17/9

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E 858

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

11th September 1947

Ref: 15/286/47
RESTRICTED

Dear Department,

Comment in the United States press on the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine is directed almost entirely towards the majority finding; the minority finding is quite evidently regarded as a non-starter and is hardly discussed at all. Editorials have, on the whole, been favourable, though it is widely considered that the Committee could only make, and has made, the best of a bad job. As the Baltimore Sun puts it, it is not surprising that the Committee, faced with two irreconcilable views, has fallen back on Solomon's way of thinking. Many newspapers find it a virtue that the majority in the Committee favour a separate Jewish state. Indeed, Arthur Krock, in his column, singles out as the most impressive part of the report the fact that both the majority and minority groups in the Committee concede great merit to the case for a Jewish homeland.

2. The New York Herald Tribune probably sums up best the attitude of the more serious sections of opinion when it states in an editorial: "That it is a bad compromise goes without saying. The Arabs are bitter and the Zionists are doubtful. But there is reason to believe that it is the best compromise which the wit and the institutions of mankind are able to achieve". This newspaper goes on to urge obliquely, as do other newspapers more directly, the necessity of U.S. assistance in the implementation of a solution. It says, "This is no longer a problem of Arabs, Jews and British; it has become a United Nations problem and the strongest members of the United Nations will

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London, S.W.1.

/have

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have to face their share of the common responsibility".

3. Two further points are generally stressed: first that the Committee recommended the termination of the British Mandate; secondly that there are great practical difficulties to be overcome, such as the definition of frontiers, the control of the Arabs and the Jewish extremists, together with the actual enforcement of a solution and the achievement of a workable economic relationship between the Jewish and Arab states with feeling running as high as it now does. It is evident that much anxiety is felt on this score.

4. Very few newspapers have commented about the inclusion of Jaffa by the majority in the Jewish area. P.M., violently pro-Jewish as it is, considers that a change might usefully be made here, since no Jew in Palestine wants Jaffa. This newspaper suggests that those who are concerned about the stability of the Middle East will probably think it wise to effect an exchange of Jaffa for Western Galilee. It is doubtful whether those who have mentioned this point have thought deeply enough about it to realise, as does the head of the Jewish Agency in Washington (who also has his doubts about Jaffa), that a town without any rural hinterland is liable to strangulation and that if Jaffa were to be given up, some territory adjacent to it would have to become Arab too.

5. Little attention is paid to the fact that, although the Committee recommended the termination of the Mandate, the majority report does suggest that Britain (though perhaps with some assistance) should remain in charge of the arrangements to be made over the next two years. P.M. takes issue with this proposal and suggests that the minority conception should be adopted that an authority to be decided upon by the General Assembly should be appointed for the purpose. The Washington Daily News, in a more friendly vein, suggests that in fairness to Britain

/she

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Yours ever,

SC

THE PALESTINE REPORT

The United Nations Committee on Palestine has produced a 7-to-4 report, made public yesterday in summary, which, at least points a way toward a solution of the Holy Land's tragic and heart-breaking problems. The plan includes partition, with an economic union between the Arab and Jewish States; it would place Jerusalem under a United Nations trusteeship; it would admit 150,000 Jewish immigrants within the next two years; it would leave Britain as a trustee Power until the new governments are set up, but under United Nations supervision and perhaps with one or more other members of the United Nations as collaborators; it would call for democratic rights and processes, for the protection of minorities, for the safeguarding of the holy places of three great religions, and for the preservation of existing languages and cultures.

Some of us have long had doubts as to the wisdom of erecting a political state on a basis of religious faith. The question, however, is now in the hands of the United Nations. Since we believe the prestige of that great enterprise to be of primary importance at this stage of the world's history we would stand ready to accept any favorable U. N. decision and to work and hope most earnestly for the success of the proposed new commonwealths. The remainder of the general principles laid down will appeal to all those who believe in democracy and brotherhood.

There will be especial interest in the proposed relaxation of the immigration restrictions. If these are lifted there should be no more pitiful shiploads of refugees, carried hopelessly from port to port, no more desolate exiles on Cyprus. And there should be an end to bloodshed in Palestine, to lawless killings, to cruel reprisals, to martial law, to the stirring up of hate between those whose common interest it is to work in peace in the same promised land.

Unhappily, two great questions must remain in doubt. No one can make up his mind in an hour or two as to the practicability and justice of the proposed partition lines. As in all such partitions, there will be minorities on each side of the line, and in all such cases it is difficult to secure absolute fair play for such minorities. If economic cooperation between the two proposed states could be complete the boundaries might come to mean little. But in Palestine's present mood they mean a great deal.

The second question is the acceptance of any such plan. India, Iran and Yugoslavia voted against partition, preferring a federal plan of their own. Arab opposition has already been expressed. The Zionists, who manifestly have more to gain, may be expected to be more amenable. But we are entering upon a great discussion, not completing one.

A great step forward has been made in lifting the problem of Palestine into the world-wide arena. The Assembly committee came as near representing world opinion, minus the special pressures of the great Powers, as any such group could. The Assembly, in which the report will be debated, cannot compel acceptance, but it can bring world opinion to bear in favor of a just, peaceable and early settlement.

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The Palestine Report

The report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine is an impressive document. It is not so much for what it recommends as for the long history behind it, the weight of international authority which it carries, the force of world opinion on which it can call. There are limits to the capacities of human wisdom. The Palestine problem, involving a violent conflict of legal rights and passionately held convictions, defies any perfect or "just" solution. From the appointment of the committee it was inconceivable that this body would recommend either to restore Palestine to the Arabs, as the Arab states demand, or to award it to the Jews; dealing with an extremely involved complex of historical facts, it was obviously the commission's task to recommend a compromise, and this it has done. That it is a bad compromise goes without saying. The Arabs are bitter and the Zionists are doubtful. But there is much reason to believe that it is the best compromise which the wit and the institutions of mankind are able to achieve.

The Peel commission recommended partition, which seemed impracticable; the more recent Anglo-American commission recommended a unification which seemed impossible. The majority of the United Nations commission has recommended political partition together with economic unification. For this fiercely divided community, occupying an area no larger than the State of Vermont, the recommendation may seem fantastic. But it is less so than the minority plan, advanced by the representatives of India, Iran and Yugoslavia; it is the best that the combined statesmanship of the world, after excluding all the more interested parties, could do. And it has the great difference over all previous findings that it takes responsibility out of the hands of the British mandatory and vests it squarely upon all the nations.

The proposals will, of course, be fiercely debated before the General Assembly. The debate may prove to all the parties that this, or something very like this, is in fact the best that can practically be achieved by any appeal to "justice," by any form of international action, by any reliance on world opinion or on other processes than those of brute force. If so, and if the commission plan is accepted by the Assembly, there may be some hope of an assuagement of the passions involved and some chance that the plan will be loyally implemented by the Arab as well as the Jewish communities and will therefore prove workable.

If not, the responsibility will rest on all the powers and not simply on the British. As to what would happen should the Palestine Arabs refuse to set up their state or make the proposed economic treaty, the commission is vague; but it at least hints that the United Nations should erect the Jewish state anyway, while it rather more than hints that the United States should during the two-year interim period assist the British on the ground. We are reaching the point at which, if the best that reasonable men can offer is not accepted by those concerned, the world will either have to abandon the problem entirely or else executive force will have to be applied by those who possess it in order to compel a tolerable settlement. This is no longer a problem of Arabs, Jews and British; it has become a United Nations problem, and the strongest members of the United Nations will have to face their share of the common responsibility.

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Which Plan for Palestine?

By Milton Howard

Possibility of a solution in Palestine grew somewhat stronger this week as a United Nations Commission offered two plans, a majority and a minority, to tackle the problem.

Jewish opinion in this country, though aware of the long process of debate and negotiation still lying ahead, felt a certain optimism with the publication of the plans. It saw the proposed plans as the basis for negotiations, at least.

They will come up for debate Sept. 15 before the UN.

★
WE ARE GLAD that it is a UN commission through which this problem is being tackled, instead of through unilateral action by either London or Washington or through private agreements between them in exclusion of other powers as has been the case on other issues.

It is through the joint action of all powers, especially through Big Power agreement, that such world issues will be most satisfactorily decided.

★
THERE ARE TWO plans offered, a majority and a minority report.

There are very good features in both plans, and real weaknesses in both, also.

We judge them from the standpoint of our long-range solution, that is a free, independent, democratic, joint Jewish-Arab state, and also from the practical point of view as to how the democratic peoples can get the most out of the present plans for that fundamental solution for which we strive.

It is a fortunate omen that both majority and minority reports agree on certain basic matters for which we have long been striving.

These include: that the British mandate shall come to an end, that the country shall move toward independence under UN guidance.

It is a matter for gratification among the Jewish people, too, that both reports recognize their just aspiration for statehood.

But, after agreeing on these fundamental principles, the majority and minority differ.

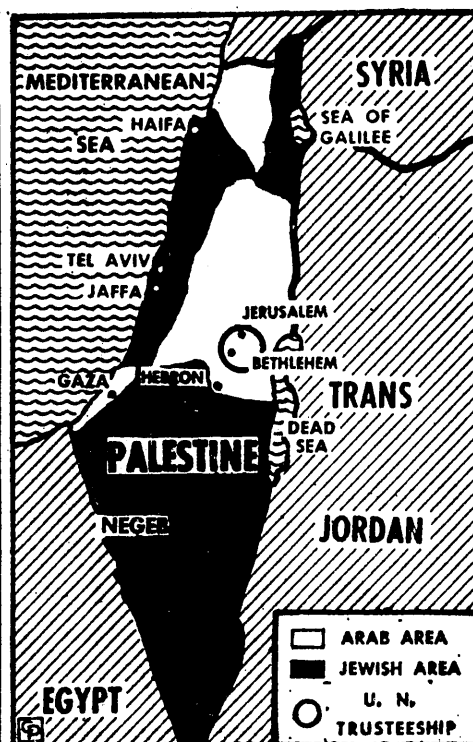
★
THE MAIN ASPECTS of the majority report are:

- Partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, but with the provision that the economic life of these two states shall be governed by a single commission having power over the customs, rails, postal services, etc., of these two states.

- Immediate immigration into Palestine of 150,000 Jews the first two years, or 60,000 annually if the period be longer than two years.

- Meanwhile, the British for the next two years will carry out this plan.

- The division gives the Jewish state such Arab-dominated cities at Jaffa.



leaves the issue highly undecided.
• The immigration question to be left open, as stated above.

★
IT IS IN THESE TWO PLANS that the progressive-minded Jewish people in our country have to pick their way.

The first plan is clearly the stronger on the vital immigration issue.

But the so-called economic unity aspect of it appears highly doubtful. How can two separate states operate a single economy? If they can agree on a unified economy, which after all includes nine-tenths of all the disputed issues, since immigration is also an economic question as well as a political-social one, then could they not also agree on everything else?

This leads one to suspect that the unified economy proposal in the partition plan is more a promise than a realizable reality under the terms of the majority report.

And this, of course, is a grave weakness of the plan, whereas the immigration and Jewish state parts of it will understandably make a much stronger appeal to the Jewish people.

★
THUS, THE MAJORITY PLAN is weak on the unity angle, while the minority plan is weak on the immigration angle, and while it appears stronger than the majority on the joint state issue, it is, in reality, defective because it guarantees an Arab majority on all crucial problems.

Our view, therefore, is that the Jewish people have to make every effort to amend and improve

whichever plan is up for a vote.

To the gains of the majority plan, they should strive to add the vital amendment which would guarantee a genuine united Palestine economy and which would pave the way for a political unity to follow the economic.

To the joint Jewish-Arab proposition of the minority plan, the Jewish people ought to strive to add more definite guarantees for immigration and for a genuine, not a superficial, democratic unity of the Jewish and Arab peoples cooperating for the growth of their common country, with equal democratic rights guaranteed for all.

★
THE WAY IN WHICH the majority plan for partition is presented, despite its valuable concession to the demand for immigration, offers many "danger" spots. The inclusion of Arab-dominated cities like Jaffa in the Jewish state, plays into the hands of the pro-Nazi Mufti leadership, which could use it to foment revenge movements.

The fate of the country still remains in British imperialist hands for two years, leaving room for much intrigue and sabotage.

Jerusalem is omitted from the proposed Jewish state, leaving it in the hands of an international control, thus permitting alien imperialisms a seat right between the two new states, with great power for evil machinations.

★
RUTHLESS AND GREEDY imperialisms have too long played a

dirty game with the lives and fortunes of the Jewish people and of the other peoples in the Middle East.

They have thrived on division, and have been careful to perpetuate such division with the help of their agents in both camps.

It is this imperialist game which must come to an end in the Middle East. The Jewish people cannot place their trust on the British diplomats operating for the sake of their oil empire.

Nor can they have any illusions about certain American oil interests who see their chance to get a foothold in the Middle East using the Jewish and Arabian peoples as pawns.

★
THE JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL reports that Washington is consulting Wall Street oil corporations as to what stand to take on the proposed plans. Wall Street has no interest in the fate of the Jewish people or any other people; it is interested in its private profits solely.

It is to the interest of all decent people to fight for everything that helps to cut Palestine loose from the tricks and domination of the oil magnates, whether of London or Wall Street.

Let them fight for everything that brings closer the day when a mighty Jewish nation in Palestine will work hand in hand with the Arabian masses against outside intervention, against all racial hatreds, and for true democratic equality and unity.

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Jewish opinion in this country, though aware of the long process of debate and negotiation still lying ahead, felt a certain optimism with the publication of the plans. It saw the proposed plans as the basis for negotiations, at least.

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These include: that the British mandate shall come to an end, that the country shall move toward independence under UN guidance.

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- Meanwhile, the British for the next two years will carry out this plan.

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★
THE MAIN ASPECTS of the minority report are:

- A joint Jewish-Arab state, but constituted in such a way as to give the Arabs the majority in the Supreme Court which will decide all disputed questions between the two houses, the lower to be elected by proportional representation, but the upper to be on a half-and-half basis. Only an Arab could be president in the proposed set-up. Also, immigration questions would be decided by a commission, three Jews, three Arabs and three UN, which



leaves the issue highly undecided.

- The immigration question to be left open, as stated above.

★
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371/61878

P.M. September 4, 1947

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PM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1947

OPINION

The UNSCOP Proposals on Palestine

The first essential of any Palestine proposal from the Jewish point of view is immigration. The majority report of the United Nations Committee on Palestine grants that essential. It gives the Jewish nation in the Holy Land sufficient statehood and sufficient territory to make a home for the homeless. As such it will be accepted by the overwhelming majority of the Jews.

It is true that the Balfour promise, as affirmed by the League of Nations, was for a Jewish National Home in all Palestine; that Palestine has already been partitioned once before; that the large, fertile and underpopulated Transjordan country was arbitrarily cut away from Palestine by the British in the early '20s.

But the Jews are in no position to reject half a loaf. The majority proposals would provide within a few years for the displaced Jews of Europe. Those who have seen the need in the DP camps and the heroic adventure of the illegal immigration will not cavil over details, providing only the Jews are given—as these majority proposals would give them—a liveable territory of their own.

Jews Help to Raise Arab Living Standards

What of the Arabs? They have a case. For them the Jews represent a foreign invasion and a social revolution, threatening their way of life. I am too appreciative of the friendliness shown the Jews by the Arabs in the everyday life of Palestine to disparage their position or deny their rights.

But the Jews have been drawn back to Palestine by an old longing and new necessities. The bulk of the land which would be given them is theirs already or empty desert on which only the stout-

hearted would propose to make a home. The cities and fields they have already won were largely swamp, sand and rock before their coming. And their influx, as all admit, has raised Arab living standards in Palestine above all its Arab neighbors except the Lebanon.

UNSCOP Majority Proposes Accepting a Fact

On barren land wrested from malarial fen and forbidding desert a Jewish nation already exists in Palestine, a nation with all that any nation has: elected institutions, its own army, a rich cultural life and a deeply devoted and patriotic people. A Kurdish exile, paraphrasing the Koran, said to me in Transjordan last spring, "Those who are prepared to die, shall live." This applies to Jewish Palestine, as the Arabs well know.

The majority proposals only ask the Arabs to accept an inescapable fact, to fit it more closely into the framework of their own national life by agreeing to close economic cooperation between Jewish Palestine and Arab Palestine—to their mutual advantage.

There are some changes which might usefully be made. No Jew in Palestine wants Arab Jaffa; it is an Arab port, an Arab cultural center, and belongs in the Arab State. Those who are concerned with stability in the East and the security of its minority peoples will see the wisdom of exchanging Jaffa for Western Galilee. The latter would give the Jews a common boundary with Christian Lebanon, and thus an additional element of strategic security for both in a Moslem world.

The big question mark is the British government. Under the trusteeship provisions of the UN charter, it can ignore

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A New Day?

or accept these recommendations as it pleases. If the British ignore them, there will be trouble: the Jews will fight to the last for the National Home. If the British accept, they have a right to moral, financial and military aid in putting the proposals into effect. Britain in the first World War raised a volunteer Jewish Legion in this country which fought under Allenby to reconquer the Holy Land; Britain or the UN can muster a volunteer Jewish Legion again, if the purpose is to enforce these proposals.

The majority proposals give the UN occasion for a constructive achievement which would restore faith in its efficacy. The Gromyko speech on Palestine at Lake Success indicates that Stalin now, as at Yalta, is prepared to go along with Britain and America in a compromise

solution of the Palestine problem which gives its Jews and Europe's homeless a chance to live. An agreement among the great Powers on Palestine could be a first step toward solution of dangerous rivalries in the Middle East which threaten world peace.

Thus larger issues hang upon the outcome, and history may require the UN's success or failure on a grand scale. One in the Holy Land for whom men are not without reverence once declared that when Judgment comes it shall be said, "Even as ye have done unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye shall have done unto me." This is the UN's opportunity.—I. F. STONE.

"Roosevelt Said" is on Back Page.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

FO 371/61878

P.M. September 3, 1947

164

The World (Continued)

PM, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1947

By Victor H. Bernstein

Britain a Big Flaw in UNSCOP Plan

(Victor Bernstein, PM Staff Correspondent, accompanied UNSCOP to Palestine, Geneva and DP camps in Germany.)

There are two kinds of criticisms to be made of the partition plan advanced by the majority of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP).

One is the criticism that partition

of any kind is unwise, unjust and unworkable. This is the criticism advanced by Arab leaders and a small minority of Jews.

That kind of criticism cannot be answered by any amendment of the UNSCOP majority plan. It can only be answered by complete abandonment.

On the other hand, those who see in partition a hopeful approach to the Palestine problem—they include this observer—see certain flaws in the UNSCOP plan.

Much Will Be

Made of the Flaws

Much will be made of these flaws when the plan is opened for debate by the General Assembly later this month. They will be spotlighted by both friends and enemies of partition. The difference will be that the friends of the plan will stress that the flaws are remediable; its enemies, that they are irremediable.

In my judgment, and speaking as a friend of partition, these are the portions of the UNSCOP majority plan which need amendment or clarification:

Interim government.

The UNSCOP partition plan envisages continuation of Great Britain as the administrative body in Palestine "under the auspices of the United Nations" for an interim two-year period leading up to complete independence for the Palestine states.

I think the choice of Great Britain is an unhappy one for two reasons:

1. Because of her past policy in

Report: Britain's Palestine Chief Protests Deportations

By Associated Press

LONDON

Palestine's High Commissioner, Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, has protested strongly against the government's decision to send the 4400 Jews of the Exodus 1947 back to Germany, authoritative informants report.

Sir Alan, "vacationing" here, lodged his protest on humanitarian as well as purely political grounds, the sources said.

GENEVA

The International Refugee Organization is reported prepared to return the 4400 Jewish refu-

gees who tried to enter Palestine aboard the Exodus 1947 to the camps from which they came.

W. H. Tuck, executive secretary of the IRO Preparatory Commission, said the organization was not concerned directly with the refugees, en route on British transports to Hamburg, but for humanitarian reasons those from camps would be screened and returned. He said the IRO would provide care and maintenance for the others.

(The British Government has said it plans to send the refugees—who sailed from France—back to France overland from Germany.)

Palestine, Britain no longer enjoys the confidence of either the Jewish or Arab peoples.

2. Once having decided to terminate the British mandate, the United Nations ought not to saddle Britain alone with the burden of administering Palestine's changed status.

The second point is of immense importance.

From the very beginnings of the discussions which led to the formation of UNSCOP, the British pointed out their unwillingness to assume unilateral responsibility for effecting any changes in policy recommended by UN.

Had UNSCOP decided in favor

of the present mandate, and recommended merely that Britain carry out its terms, the British point of view would have had no validity whatever. For Britain as the mandate power—or the trustee—always has been and still is responsible to a higher international body (formerly the League of Nations; today, the UN).

But UNSCOP decided against continuation of the mandate. It decided that Britain should no longer enjoy the benefits—real or imagined—that her mandate position in Palestine gave her.

Should Not Have

To Pay in Any Coin

It follows, therefore, that Britain should no longer be required to pay for what she no longer will have. And when I say "pay," I mean payment in terms not alone of pounds sterling for the maintenance of an army in Palestine, but also in terms of the blood which may have to be shed to enforce partition.

The alternative to Great Britain as the interim administrative body is the United Nations itself. This is the suggestion advanced by the UNSCOP minority report favoring federalization and in this respect only—I think the minority report is the wiser of the two.

But apart from the question of interim administration, there is

also the question of interim enforcement—the business of furnishing the men and guns necessary to assure the peaceful evolution of the partition plan.

Something to Watch Out For

The UNSCOP scheme does not mention this problem specifically, but the assumption is that the British army would undertake the task, possibly "with the assistance of one or more members of the United Nations."

Well, that's something to watch out for.

Will U. S. public opinion stand for the dispatch of U. S. troops to Palestine to aid the British? Would the U. S. State Dept., or War Dept., countenance the presence in Palestine of Soviet troops, should the USSR insist on keeping its hand in?

Here, indeed, is perhaps the most ticklish part of a ticklish operation. Yet I believe a way out can be found provided there's a sincere desire on the part of the big nations, most particularly the U. S. A. and the USSR, to find the way.

A Voluntary

Foreign Legion

For instance, a sort of voluntary foreign legion, inducted into a rejuvenated Palestine police force and the whole serving under a UN military command and armed by the UN, could easily provide all the force necessary to keep Palestine reasonably peaceful.

In any case, both for her own sake and for the sake of the peoples of Palestine, Great Britain's immediate and total exit from the Holy Land should be provided for in any final partition scheme.

Boundaries.

Jaffa, 90 per cent Arab, seems an unreasonable inclusion in the Jewish state. Yet one can understand why UNSCOP's majority included it. A glance at the partition map indicates that to have given it to the Arabs would have made not only for a particularly tortuous boundary, but would have cut off Jewish Southern Palestine from the Jewish coastal plain running northward from Tel Aviv.

I think the Jews would be willing to accept a tortuous map in

MORE

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Reference:

FO

371

61878

The World (Continued)

CONTINUED

UNSCOP

exchange for a Jaffa headache. Perhaps a barter of Jaffa for Western Galilee could be arranged, as has been suggested by Mrs. Golda Meyerson, head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency. Western Galilee, given to the Jews by the discarded Peel Plan of 1937, is turned over to the Arabs under the UNSCOP scheme.

Jerusalem Also

A Boundary Problem

A third boundary problem is Jerusalem, which is made the core of a small international enclave by UNSCOP. The Jews are willing to accede to this with respect to the old city, site of most of Palestine's holy places, but want the predominantly Jewish new city as part of the Jewish state. The Assembly debate on this should be enlightening.

¶ Customs union.

UNSCOP's partition plan lays down as a prerequisite to independence for the Jewish and Arab states the creation—signed and sealed—of a far-reaching economic union between them.

I think this is a constructive piece of statesmanship, for Palestine is too small to be divided economically and, in one field at least, Arab-Jewish co-operation should properly be encouraged to take root.

No One Can

Enforce Co-operation

Nevertheless the plan as presented needs some analysis.

Partition is in itself an enforceable act. A superior power can always enter the arena and say to the contestants: "This much is yours, and no more; the rest belongs to the other fellow."

But no one can enforce co-operation, which by its very nature is a voluntary deed. Suppose, in this instance, recalcitrant Arabs refuse absolutely to sign any agreement with the Jewish state. The UNSCOP plan is fuzzy on this point. Here is what it says:

"On making the declaration and signing the treaty of economic union by either state, its independence as a sovereign state shall be recognized. If only one state fulfills these conditions, the General Assembly of the United Nations

shall take such action as it may deem proper. Pending such action, the regime of economic union shall apply."

While UNSCOP was drawing up its report at Geneva, there were rumors that the delegates were planning to insert a clause specifically providing that so long as either state refused to sign the economic agreement, it would remain a mandated or trustee territory. Apparently, at the last moment, the delegates decided not to be specific and to pass the buck to the General Assembly.

It is a point which the Assembly must decide with utmost clarity. For in the long run, successful economic co-operation between the two states can alone make partition successful.

¶ International loan.

Nothing is said in the UNSCOP plan about an international loan.

Yet every economist and every engineer will agree that the full and satisfactory development of Palestine is possible only with the development of a Jordan Valley Authority.

Plans for the harnessing of Jor-

dan water to irrigate the vast arid stretches of Palestine have been completed by American engineers.

All that is needed are the creation of the authority and the money to enable it to get to work.

International banking facilities have been created under UN auspices for just such projects. And outstanding in the Jordan Valley project is the fact that it would benefit not only Jews and Arabs alike in Palestine itself, but would accelerate the industrial and agricultural development of the whole Near East on non-political lines.

Financing of a Jordan Valley Authority should be included in any final plan for Palestine voted by the UN General Assembly.

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Once Again, Partition

The United Nations special committee on Palestine recommends the partition of Palestine between the Arabs and the Jews. In short, it reaches a conclusion already reached by a number of its predecessor committees and commissions, beginning with the Peel Commission in 1936.

The details of these various schemes of partition all differ somewhat. But they all grow out of a conviction that, considering the intransigence of both Arabs and Zionists, no other decision is possible. The Zionists have insisted steadily on a Jewish Palestine. The Arabs have insisted quite as steadily on an Arab Palestine. Confronted with these two irreconcilable points of view, is it any wonder that successive committees have fallen back on Solomon's way of thinking?

In discussing the partition of Palestine, it is best to look first at the drawbacks.

Partition breeds minorities and invites all the classic difficulties encountered when a self-conscious cultural group finds itself politically impotent. In the proposed partition plan, the Jewish state would have a huge Arab minority and the Arab state would have a small Jewish minority. We are being shown right now, in the partition of India, what happens in the way of violence and confusion when new political minorities are created.

Partition always raises charges of favoritism against the partitioning body. Which group loses, and which gains, by any given scheme of partition? Ordinarily, both groups claim to be the losers.

As a matter of fact, regardless of the exact location of boundaries, both groups are likely to be the losers. A scheme of partition always cuts across established economic relationships. It places walls between areas which, in terms of the business of gaining a livelihood, can get along better without those walls.

Thus the partitioning of Palestine surely will raise a variety of new problems. Even assuming for the moment that partition is achieved, we cannot assume that the "Palestine problem" is solved. Partition only substitutes one Palestine problem for another, in the hope that the new difficulties will be less severe than the old.

The United Nations committee has given much thought to mitigating the evil effects of partition. That area around Jerusalem, with its special religious significance for three groups (Arabs, Christians and Jews), is excluded from the partition scheme and would be administered permanently by the United Nations.

As to the economic effects of partition, the committee recommends that these be mitigated by the establishment of a customs union between Arab Palestine and Jewish Palestine, adoption of a common currency and joint control of public utilities.

A common currency and the absence of tariffs would be powerful incentives to close and effective economic relationships. As for the utilities, such as transport, communication, irrigation and the generation of power, these are not inherently respecters of political boundaries. Joint management would make it possible, for example, to go ahead with the famous Lowdermilk plan for irrigation and power development in the Jordan Valley—a project which would greatly increase both the agricultural and the industrial possibilities of Palestine and would serve as a kind of demonstration area for the whole of the backward Middle East in the value of modern management of natural resources.

The committee recommends that partition take place as soon as possible, and that there be a transition period of two years, the two Palestine states becoming wholly independent on September 1, 1949. During the transition period the Jewish state would be empowered to admit 150,000 Jewish immigrants, and restrictions on the purchase of land by Jews would be annulled. Great Britain would be invited to continue her mandate, possibly in co-operation with other powers, during the transition. But the committee recommends the termination of the British mandate as quickly as possible—a recommendation which will be warmly approved by Jews and British alike.

It must be remembered that this new scheme is only the work of a special committee of the United Nations. But that committee has more weight than any other which has so far considered the problem of Palestine. The debate begins before the General Assembly in two weeks. Already the Arab states have signified their opposition. And the General Assembly in any case has power only to recommend—not to enforce. We are still a long way from the solution of Palestine's present difficulties. But once again we find a group of qualified investi-

gators driven to the conclusion that partition, with all its drawbacks, offers the only hope of peace in Palestine.

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Verdict On Palestine

The report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine can be better evaluated in terms of expediency than of justice. For the primary question to be asked of the solution it recommends is not whether it is fair to all the conflicting interests concerned—that seems to be quite impossible—but whether it is workable. The question, in other words, is whether the report affords a genuine solution; whether it will bring an end to the problem. From the point of view of the rest of the world, a solution of this problem is imperative. Already it has embroiled so many groups and nations beyond those immediately involved in it as to constitute a real peril to peace. The existing state of affairs simply cannot be permitted to continue. What is necessary now is to accept the verdict and make it effective.

The Arabs, who have already protested against the U. N. report, have a legitimate case against it. So have the Jews, who have thus far lodged no formal protest but have certainly been awarded less than they deemed their due. The decision cannot be considered wholly fair to either side. Jews and Arabs alike can bring to the support of their respective contentions all sorts of data and documents; even Britain, the responsible ruling power, which has played the Jews and Arabs against one another, can make a case for itself, we suppose, out of the pressures and exigencies of world affairs. The U. N. committee no doubt listened patiently to all these cases, striving vainly to decide between them. But in sober truth they were beside the point. The point was that an intolerable situation had to be ended with as much fairness as possible and by the most expedient means.

This, it appears, is what the committee tried to do. Only time, of course, can test whether its solution will work well. But it seems to us to have the best chance of working of any proposal yet broached. Partition, to be sure, is no ideal solution in an area so small as Palestine. Yet it seems the only practicable solution in view of the bitterness that has been generated among its inhabitants. Its ill effects may be tempered by the economic integration recommended in the report. With good will and acceptance of the plan in good faith, Jews and Arabs in Palestine may well be able to develop the good neighborly relations which alone can bring peace and the blessings of prosperity to the long-troubled Holy Land.

No doubt there will be efforts, and especially by feudal leaders of the Arabs, to engender strife and to make the plan unworkable. It is indispensable to the success of the plan, if it is adopted by the United Nations, that such efforts be checked promptly and thoroughly; there is no room here for vacillation. The United States, we think, should share the responsibility and the burden of enforcing whatever solution the United Nations may decree. With this kind of firmness, the problem may be solved. And in this lies the best hope of Jews and Arabs and the world at large. Peace in Palestine is now the indispensable foundation for justice.

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168

Our Palestinian Policy

Palestine is expected to be a major test for the U. N. Nations, in view of the special committee's recommendations. It will be. But the committee report also is a challenge for United States foreign policy, which is another of the uncertainties in the Middle East.

The Arab reaction, officially at least, is easily predictable. Led by the discredited, fascistic Grand Mufti, the Arab Higher Committee seeks an Arab state, and will fight acceptance of the narrow, winding region left them under the U.N. committee's partition plan.

Jewish acceptance depends not so much upon partition as upon immigration. Orthodox Zionism's appeal for a Jewish state has been largely supplanted by the immediate need for rescuing the quarter-million Jews left in European assembly centers. To the Jews, this is a question of racial survival. The U.N. committee suggests immigration of 150,000 within two years. How the Jews react depends largely upon whether this proposal is made a strong guarantee.

Britain's position is even less predictable. Nat Barrows wrote in a dispatch to this newspaper that the British might eventually accept the U.N. committee's ideas. However much the British want to guard a foothold in the Middle East, Mr. Barrows said, they cannot afford to keep a large standing army there, and may very likely try to pass some of their tasks to the United States.

Not only will the United States position influence Britain, but we are the one power which has vital oil interests in the Middle East, coupled with a historical and humanitarian policy toward refugees, plus the resources necessary to guard a decision in Palestine. U.N. will look to us.

So far the State Department has been highly reticent about our policy toward Palestine and the Middle East. The time has come for a clear statement of our Government's views, and for popular discussion. Just where do we stand?

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No Easy Road

The United Nations special committee on Palestine proposes separate Jewish and Arab states bound together for economic and diplomatic purposes.

On its face, it is a rational approach to one of the world's most explosive situations. But there is little that is rational behind the ideologies that make Palestine a powder keg. The forces are deep-seated, racial, religious and economic conflicts.

What the United Nations committee asks is that two groups with diametrically opposed ways of life, religious training and ideals, traditions, loyalties and desire for power, subordinate their differences and live in harmony.

First reactions from Zionist leaders were favorable on the whole. Arab leaders, on the other hand, are unanimous in their denunciation.

Certainly the Zionists fare better in the proposed program than the Arabs. There are approximately 500,000 Jews in Palestine; about 1,200,000 non-Jewish peoples—mostly Arabs. The proposed partition would give the Jews control over the best coastal area, the area around and north of the Sea of Galilee and the Negeb district. These areas include the most fertile regions of Palestine.

The proposed Jewish state would include about 500,000 Jews and some 416,000 Arabs. The Arab state would include approximately 715,000 Arabs and less than 10,000 Jews.

There was no Arab or Moslem state among the seven that signed the majority report. But there are seven Arab states in the recently formed Arab League. They are joined to fight for the Arab's interests.

They are opposed to increasing Jewish immigration into Palestine. The U.N. proposal would increase the number of Jews admitted from 1,500 a month to 6,250.

If the United Nations rejects the committee report, the Palestine problem is right back where it was. If the United Nations adopts the report it must be prepared to enforce its provisions. It will have to support armed forces in Palestine to maintain order.

That, in all probability, will mean more bloodshed.

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171

1947

E

PALESTINE

170

E 8581

Registry Number

E8584/957/31

FROM

Chamney

No.

Washington

Dated

15/292/47

Received in Registry

13 Sept 17

U.S. Comment on UNSCOP Report
Refer W'Yon letter (E8580/957/31)
Dr. Likier appealed to U.S. Gov't to show its
hand and by appropriate leadership to play
main part in implementing Committee
recommendations. Pres. means of other Jewish leaders.

Last Paper

8580

References

(Minutes.)

N.A. Dy. 249
Lyn C.O.

H.B. 17/2

(Print)

(How disposed of)

4. B.O.
22

(Action completed)

J. C. M. 4/10

(Index)

26/1/48

Next Paper

E8622

88588

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Reference:-

FO 371 / ~~61878~~

the United Palestine Appeal, praised the majority report of the Committee which had, he said, lifted the spirit of Jews in Palestine and in Europe. He referred to what he called notice by Britain that she would not feel bound by any U.N. decision on Palestine, and predicted that she would be unable to disregard a final recommendation by that organization, unless she wished to deal a heavy blow to its effectiveness and prestige.

5. Mr. Jacob Rosenheim, President of the Agudath Israel World Organization, announced that this body would co-operate with the majority report and was prepared to "reckon with the political facts", even though it rejected in principle any kind of partition. The anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism, on the other hand, has announced that it remains opposed to the creation of any sovereign state which is based on church-state ties or which undertakes to speak for a so-called world Jewish people. This body therefore expressed no opinion about the Committee's reports in their entirety, but it praised the "significant recognition by the Committee of the necessity for prompt action by the United Nations to extend world-wide immigration opportunities".

6. Dr. Silver, Dr. Goldstein and Mrs. Epstein joined in a strong condemnation of Rabbi Baruch Korff's escapade in Paris, but Dr. Silver described the sending of the Jews from the PRESIDENT WARFIELD to Hamburg as "a most indecent climax to an indecent act".

7. We are sending copies of this letter to the U.K. Delegation at New York and to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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Reference: FO 371/61878					

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172

173

1947

E

E 8622

PALESTINE

17 SEP 1947

173

Registry Number E 8622/951/31
FROM L. C. Dartfield
No. Stationery
Dated 15 Sept
Received in Registry 18 -

Publication of U.N.S.C.O.P. Report.
Refers to letter (E 8353/951/31) states 30
proof copies of report will be submitted to
G.O. on 16 Sept and necessary priority will
be accorded to the production of the Report
for publication. It was no objection to
proposal that subsidiary documents be
published in separate volume.

(Minutes.)

10. Sept. 22

Last Paper
8584

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed)	(Index)
J. C. 1022/9	26/11/47

Next Paper

8631

39588

1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: FO 371/61878

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THE CONTROLLER



quoting G.39/2493

Your Reference **E8353/951/31** 

15 September 1947.

With reference to Mr. Burrows's letter of the 11th September I have to acquaint you for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that 30 proof copies of the Report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine will be submitted to your Department on the 16th September and the necessary priority will be accorded to the production of the Report for publication; the specified number of copies will be provided.

I have no objection to the proposal to publish the subsidiary documents in a separate volume when they become available.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

L. C. Washfield
Controller.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

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Reference:-

FO 371/~~61878~~

173

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E 8631

1047

PALESTINE

SEP 1948

175

Registry
Number

E8631/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

U. K. Del.

No.

New York

Dated

2558

Received

in Registry

17 Sept

18

H.M.G. views on UNSCOP, majority recommendations.

Adversers are under constant pressure to disclose H.M.G. attitude towards majority recommendations.

Argument is being spread with great effect that strategic importance of Palestine to our bit interest in M.E. and to defence of Arab Canal is so great that H.M.G. is bound to implement whatever U.N. decides, regardless of consequences to ourselves.

Last Paper.

8622.

References.

(Minutes.)

Drop lib. to New York

20.7.48

J.C.

BASS

18.9

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Del. New York.

3079

18, Sept.

(Action
completed.)

T.C.M. 23/9

(Index.)

24/9/48

Next Paper.

E 8638

32008 F.O.P.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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176
[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION
DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

E 8631

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to
United Nations)

SEP 17 1947

No. 2558

D. 7.12 p.m. 17th September, 1947.

17th September, 1947.

R. 1.05 a.m. 18th September, 1947.

Repeated to : Washington - Saving

IMMEDIATE

MM

GIANT

Advisers are under constant pressure to disclose our attitude towards majority recommendations of Unscop and to declare how far we should go if above is accepted as it stands.

2. Argument is being spread with great effect that strategic importance of Palestine to our oil interests in Middle East and to defense of Suez Canal is so great that Great Britain is bound to implement whatever United Nations decides, regardless of consequences to ourselves.

3. It is proposed in reply to point to my statement at Palestine Assembly; with inference that we should only feel bound, as loyal members of United Nations, to implement single-handed what we felt was a viable solution of this problem.

4. We should however be grateful for earliest report of Cabinet decision; and meanwhile, if possible, for an indication of your views on suggestion that we might further hint to enquirers that if United Nations recommend a solution involving further use of force for prevention of fratricidal strife, or imposition of a one-sided decision, it is up to proponents to find the necessary forces for this purpose.

5. Unless we can take a stand in thus restraining Latin-Americans, who hold the decisive votes, they will almost certainly accept irresponsible proposals of Jewish or Arab propagandists, under the impression that neither they nor the United Nations will suffer the consequences.

6. All indications point to their consulting and taking up positions this week; after which they will be difficult to move.

SEP



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Reference: **FO** 371/61878

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry

No. E 8631/951/31

OUT FILE

F. O.,

177

194

Despatched

M.

~~Top Secret.~~

Secret.

Confidential.

Restricted.

Open

Draft.

Telegram.

UK. Del.
New York

No.

(Date)

3079

Repeat to :—

✓ Sept 18th

~~By Chair.~~

~~Cypher.~~

Cypher.

Distribution :—

World Orgs.

Copies to :—

H.B. 1877

Immediate

SECRET.

Grand

Your telegram no. 2558 [7th
17th September: Palestine]

The Cabinet will discuss Palestine
on Saturday morning

2. Their conclusions will be
reported to you by Beeley, who leaves
by air on Saturday evening. Meanwhile
I am afraid I cannot endorse even
the suggestion made in your
paragraph 4.

CAS.
18/9

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Reference:

FO 371/61878

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E 8631/951/31.
Cypher/OTP
Secret.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK.

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations).

No. 3079.

18th September 1947. D. 2 a.m. 19th September 1947

0:0:0:0

IMMEDIATE.
SECRET.
GIANT.

Your telegram No. 2558 [of the 17th September: Palestine].

The Cabinet will discuss Palestine on Saturday morning.

2. Their conclusions will be reported to you by Beeley, who leaves by air on Saturday evening. Meanwhile I am afraid I cannot endorse even the suggestion made in your paragraph 4.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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E 8638

1947

PALESTINE

17 SEP

179

Registry
Number

E8638/957/31

TELEGRAM FROM

UK Del

No.

Dated

Received
in RegistryNew York
2561
17 Sept
18

US News on UNSCOP. Report.

Mr Marshall defined US attitude as 'we realize that whatever the solution recommended by General Assembly it cannot be ideally satisfactory to either of the great peoples concerned. But giving great weight not only to recommendations which have met with the unanimous approval of the special committee, but also to those which have been approved by majority of that committee.'

Last Paper.

8631

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

But who will implement?

NA ^{Gen} Dept.R.S. Series
Sept. 22

The Arabs have, not surprisingly, taken sharp exception to this statement.

R.S.
23/9

(Action
completed.)

J.E.M. 26/9

(Index.)

J.E.M. 26/9

Next Paper.

E8674

32003 F.O.P.

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FO 371/61878

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En Clair

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

E 8638

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

SEP 17 1947

180

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to
the United Nations)

No. 2561

D. 9.31 p.m. 17th September, 1947

17th September, 1947

R. 8.30 a.m. 18th September, 1947

Repeated Saving to Washington

.....

My telegram No. 2559.

Palestine.

Mr. Marshall noted with approval that the Special
Committee had reached unanimity on eleven points and defined
the United States attitude as follows:-

"We realise that whatever the solution recommended
by the General Assembly it cannot be ideally satisfactory
to either of the two great peoples primarily concerned.
While the final decision of this Assembly must properly
await the detailed consideration of the report the
Government of the United States gives great weight not
only to the recommendations which have met with the
unanimous approval of the Special Committee but also to those
which have been approved by the majority of that Committee".



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E 8674

1947

PALESTINE

SIP

181

Registry
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E8674/957/31

U.K. Del

New York.

2573

18 Sept-
19

Publication of UNSCOP Report.

Refer New York tel 2534/E8470/957/31.

Annexes and Appendices have now been
issued as A/364/100.1. and sent by
telex Sept 17.

Last Paper.

8638.

References.

(Minutes.)

Copy Co. (for Macmillan)

10 Sept. 49

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/10/49
80.

✓ Sept 20

(Action
completed.)

(Index.)

PSM 20/9

26/9/49

Next Paper.

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

E 8674

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative
to the United Nations).

No. 2573.

D. 2.54 p.m. 18th September 1947.

18th September 1947. R. 8.20 p.m. 18th September 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

GIANT.

0:0:0:0

My telegram 2534 paragraph 2.

Palestine report.

Annexes and appendices have now been issued as
A/364/ADD.1 sent to you by bag on September 17th.

2. You will see that annexes comprise in
addition to fundamental documents communications
to and from Committee and resolutions and reports
on special matters such as acts of violence and displaced
persons centres. Appendix consists of statements
and reservations by representatives of Australia,
Guatemala, India, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Foreign Office please repeat to Jerusalem as
my telegram 68.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial
Office for transmission to Jerusalem].



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1947

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PALESTINE

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E 8725

SEP

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E 8725/951/31

Prime Ministers

Minute

N 840/47

17 Sept

22 -

U.N.S.C.O.P. Recommendations

Transmits comments on Minute by
Mr. Beley of Sept. 3. Further views on
14.11.47. Attitude.

Last Paper

8674

References

(Print)

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apt. J. Addeix. N° 10.
from R. W. L.
W. O. L. per
2/9.

(Action
completed)

(Index)

7/24/48
26/48

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8726

(Minutes.)

Please see also E 8726

Table
(J.E. CABLE)
23/9

35. Beley
Sept. 23

W. O. L.
23/9

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TOP SECRET



PRIME MINISTER'S

PERSONAL MINUTE

10, Downing Street,

Whitehall.

SERIAL No. M340/47
FOREIGN SECRETARY

E 8725

SEP 1

Your draft memorandum on Palestine.

Paragraph 18, last sentence: I should prefer to say: "If the Assembly should fail to come to any conclusion, or if it were to propose a settlement for which His Majesty's Government could not accept responsibility, the only remaining course would be for us to notify the United Nations Organisation that we cannot continue to be the mandatory power, and that it is for U.N.O. to decide in what way and by what other power or powers its proposals are to be implemented. We should also state that we will withdraw our administrative officers and troops from Palestine by a definite date which should not be longer than six months, even if no other mandatory has been appointed and no agreement has been come to between the Arabs

and ...

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and the Jews."

Reference proposed statement by United Kingdom Delegate. This appears to me to contain an inconsistency. On the one hand we say that we do not wish to influence the Assembly in the direction of any particular solution; on the other hand we tell them plainly that we could not agree, even in association with others, to participate in the enforcement of the Majority proposal. This is tantamount to condemning it as either inherently unjust, or as involving more force than we are prepared to use to give effect to it. Further, it will appear to the outside world that as we do not comment on the Minority proposals we do in fact favour them. I should, therefore, prefer to omit everything between paragraph 2 on page 3, and the final paragraph on page 4, which latter should, I suggest, be amended on the lines of my proposed amendment to your paper.

C.R.A.

17 September, 1947.

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2nd September, 1947.

$$\underline{58725} \mid 951 \mid 31$$

34 SEP 1947

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Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) R. D. C. McALPINE

J. Addis, Esq.,
10, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

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TOP SECRET

PALESTINE

Report of the United Nations Special Committee.

The Report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has already been circulated to the Cabinet. The Committee's recommendations fall into three parts. There are twelve recommendations of principle, eleven of which were signed unanimously by theleven members and the twelfth by nine of them. These are followed by a plan for the partition of Palestine signed by seven members of the Committee. Three members put forward an alternative proposal for the establishment of a Federal State. The eleventh member, the Australian, has not associated himself with either of these plans.

The General Recommendations.

2. The most important of the twelve general recommendations are the first and second, to the effect that the Mandate for Palestine should be terminated and independence granted in Palestine at the earliest practicable date.

3. The sixth general principle is also noteworthy. This recommends that the General Assembly should immediately initiate an international arrangement whereby the problem of the distressed European Jews would be dealt with as a matter of urgency "for the alleviation of their plight and of the Palestine problem". With this is connected the twelfth general recommendation, signed by nine members, stating that "any solution for Palestine cannot be considered as a solution of the Jewish problem in general".

The Majority Plan - Partition.

4. Seven members have signed a recommendation for partition on lines shown in a map circulated with the Report.

Salient/

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Salient features of this plan are:

- (i) His Majesty's Government would be responsible for carrying it out. (There is provision for the assistance of His Majesty's Government by one or more members of the United Nations, but the members in question are not specified). The period of transition for which His Majesty's Government would be responsible is two years, though it is clearly implied that an extension might be necessary.
- (ii) During this period of transition, 150,000 Jewish immigrants would be admitted. Should the period be prolonged, Jewish immigration would be allowed at the rate of 60,000 a year.
- (iii) The frontiers drawn by the authors of this plan are more favourable to the Jews and more unfavourable to the Arabs than those drawn in any partition plan which has at any time been contemplated by His Majesty's Government. The present population in the area allocated to the Jewish State consists of approximately 500,000 Jews and 500,000 non-Jews, mainly Arab. (The latter figure includes Beduin).
- (iv) The independence of the two States would not be recognised by the United Nations until they had concluded a treaty of economic union. It is, however, provided that, if only one State fulfils the various conditions of independence, including readiness to sign the economic treaty, "the General Assembly of the United Nations shall take such action as it may deem appropriate".
- (v) The City of Jerusalem, with a small area around it, is to be placed under the direct administration of the United Nations. It would be included in the economic union of Palestine.

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The Minority Plan - Federation.

5. A minority of three members advocate a Federal State, with preponderant power in the hands of the Federal Government. The boundaries of the Arab and Jewish states (which would in fact be little more than provinces) are shown on a map already circulated. The following are salient features of this plan:

- (i) There would be a three year period of transition, in which the country would be administered by "an authority to be decided "by the General Assembly".
- (ii) During the period of transition, immigration would be permitted into the Jewish area at a rate not exceeding its absorptive capacity. This rate would be determined not by the administering authority but by a commission composed of three Arab and three Jewish representatives together with three nominees of the United Nations.
- (iii) The single constituent Assembly which is envisaged under this plan would have to work within the limits laid down in a series of general provisions, of which the most important are the following:
 - (a) Immigration would be controlled by the central Government.
 - (b) The right of residence would be accorded by the local Governments.
 - (c) The central institutions would include a bicameral legislature. One of the two chambers would be elected in such a way as to give proportional representation to the population as a whole; in the other there would be parity of numbers between the Jewish/

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Jewish and Arab representatives. Legislation would require the approval of a majority in both chambers.

- (d) In the event of deadlock resulting from this legislative system, the issue would be submitted to an arbitral body of five members, "including not less than two Arabs and two Jews". Although the allegiance of the fifth member, who would in fact be the final legislative authority in many matters of major importance, is not explicitly stated, it is clear from the provisions made for his election that he would almost certainly be an Arab. Thus deadlocks resulting from conflict along communal lines (e.g. over immigration) would be resolved in favour of the Arabs.

- (iv) The Head of State, who would be elected by a majority vote of both legislative chambers, would have a deputy who must be a member of the community other than his own - an Arab if he were a Jew and a Jew if he were an Arab.
- (v) Jerusalem would be the Capital of the Federal State. There would, however, be a permanent international commission for the supervision and protection of the Holy places.

Position of His Majesty's Government in
relation to Assembly recommendations.

6. The report of the Special Committee will now be considered by the General Assembly, where a two-thirds majority will be required for the adoption of a recommendation.

7. His Majesty's Government are not at present committed to accepting, still less to carrying out with their own resources, such recommendations as the Assembly may make.

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Enforcement

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Enforcement of an alternative plan of partition.

12. The principle of partition is distinct from any particular application of it, and adjustments could be made in the map proposed by the majority of the Committee which would, principally by reducing the size of the Arab minority in the Jewish State, eliminate much of the injustice of the present plan. But these adjustments would have to be very substantial indeed before they had any appreciable effect on the Arab reaction to partition. And long before that point was reached they would provoke a Jewish refusal to accept it. Now that the appetite of their followers has been whetted by the majority plan, the Zionist leaders cannot accept much less.

13. Thus, if the Assembly were to accept partition in a form intrinsically more just than that now proposed, the probable result would be that any later attempt to give effect to it would be faced simultaneously with an Arab rising and large-scale Jewish terrorism. This would create the most difficult of all possible situations in the short run. Nor would the revision of the boundaries of the Jewish State greatly affect the long-term consequences of its establishment. A Jewish Government would not be able to regulate immigration in accordance with a realistic assessment of their territory's economic absorptive capacity. The ^{desire} ~~design~~ for expansion might develop earlier if the Jewish State occupied a smaller area and would be felt more strongly if the Jews were dissatisfied with the frontiers.

Enforcement of the minority plan.

14. Despite their objections to the minority proposal for a federal State, primarily on the ground that it does not altogether close the door to eventual partition, the Arabs might be persuaded to acquiesce in this solution. To the Jews on the other hand it is totally unacceptable. An attempt to give effect to it would therefore be followed by an intensification

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of Jewish terrorism. On these assumptions the Chiefs of Staff consider that no reinforcements would be needed; in view, however, of the planned run-down of our forces in the Middle East, a point would shortly be reached at which the necessary strength could be maintained only at the expense of some other commitment.

15. The main difficulty, however, in the way of the minority plan is that, since it involves the willing co-operation of the two peoples, it is not capable of being enforced. Many details in this plan are borrowed from the two sets of proposals which His Majesty's Government successively laid before the Palestine Conference in London last winter. But it was assumed at that time that the proposals would not be practicable unless they received some measure of consent from both Arabs and Jews.

16. It therefore seems probable that, if the Assembly were to adopt the minority plan, any power accepting the responsibility for giving effect to it would not obtain a sufficient measure of co-operation and would thus be unable to extricate itself from Palestine after the three year period of transition.

Withdrawal from Palestine.

17. It appears from the preceding paragraphs that grave disadvantages would follow from a decision by His Majesty's Government to undertake the task of carrying out any of the three solutions which the Assembly may be expected to consider. If these disadvantages are held to preclude acceptance of responsibility for any of the three solutions, His Majesty's Government must be prepared for an alternative course of action. This would be equally necessary in the somewhat similar situation which would be created by a failure of the Assembly to carry any resolution whatever by the necessary two-thirds majority.

18. The present situation in Palestine is intolerable and/

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and cannot be allowed to continue. His Majesty's Government have themselves failed to devise any settlement which would enable them to transfer their authority to a Government representing the inhabitants of the country. If the Assembly should fail, or if it were to propose a settlement for which His Majesty's Government could not accept responsibility, the only remaining course would be to withdraw from Palestine, in the last resort unconditionally.

19. The threat of British withdrawal within a specified time, coupled with an offer to assist in giving effect to any agreement reached between the Arabs and the Jews before our departure, might ^{consequently} ~~then~~ have the result of inducing them to co-operate in order to avoid the otherwise inevitable civil war. But a withdrawal, if decided upon, should not be made conditional on such an agreement.

20. Withdrawal in the absence of Arab-Jewish agreement has disadvantages which should not be underestimated. There would be an interval between the announcement of our intention to withdraw and the actual withdrawal, an interval in which the task of the Administration might be more difficult than in any previous period. In the absence of a Government to which power could be transferred, the consequences of our evacuation would be unpredictable. Some or all of the Arab States would probably become involved in the resulting disorders; they might even quarrel among themselves over the country's future. In any event it is likely that the situation would before long be brought to the attention of the Security Council.

21. On the other hand our withdrawal from Palestine, even if it had to be effected at the cost of a period of bloodshed and chaos in the country, would have two major advantages. British lives would not be lost, nor British resources expended, in suppressing one Palestinian community for the advantage of the other. And (at least as compared with

enforcing/

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enforcing the majority plan or a variant of it) we should not be pursuing a policy destructive of our own interests in the Middle East.

22. *we were to have Palestine in this way,*
If ~~this policy were adopted~~, we should no doubt be accused by both Jews and Arabs of having failed to fulfill our obligations to them, deriving from the Mandate or from general principles of political justice. The force of the accusation, however, would be greatly weakened by:

- (a) the record of our repeated efforts to arrive at a settlement;
- (b) our offer to stand aside and allow the United Nations to implement a policy;
- (c) our offer to abide by and facilitate any agreement arrived at by the Arabs and Jews themselves.

We cannot permit ourselves to be ^{kept} ~~left~~ in Palestine indefinitely, by the fear of this accusation. We have already stated, in the document which we presented to the London Conference last February, that "His Majesty's Government are not prepared to continue indefinitely to govern Palestine themselves merely because Arabs and Jews cannot agree upon the means of sharing its government between them". It should also be remembered that each of the other ~~suggested~~ policies would expose us to the same charge from either Jews or Arabs.

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PALESTINE

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E 9726

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**Registry
Number**

FROM

No.

Dated

*Received
in Registry*

Registry Number E8726/957/31

J. Thomas

Beland Office

16 Rnt

22 -

UNSCOP Recommendations.

Each copy of memo prepared by
Colonial Office giving preliminary views
on Palestine Questions also enclosed map
illustrating Majority Recommendations.

Last Paper

8725

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Minutes.)

Please see E8725

23/6

(Action completed)

(Index)

9th/24/9

26/8/48

Next Paper

8727

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COLONIAL OFFICE, 198
The Church House,
~~DOWNING STREET S.W.1~~
Great Smith Street,
S.W.1.

Foreign secretary.

ralestine.

You suggested that it might be useful if I let you have, in advance of your discussions with Creech Jones, a note of any preliminary views reached in the Colonial Office. I enclose a copy of a memorandum prepared in the Department accordingly, with which I personally concur, but I have of course had no opportunity to submit it to Creech Jones. I also attach a map illustrating the Majority recommendations.

I am also sending copies to the Prime Minister, the Lord President, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Defence.

16th September, 1947.

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25 SEP 1947

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DRAFT MEMORANDUM

TOP SECRET

PALESTINE

The Majority Plan in its present form is not one which His Majesty's Government could undertake to carry out. It is on the face of it inequitable and politically impracticable, the boundaries being so drawn as to include in the Jewish area (on the basis of present figures) almost as many Arabs as Jews and also the only two areas in which there is still scope for any considerable development (the Huleh and the northern part of the Beersheba sub-district). The Minority Plan depends for its practicability on the co-operation of both Arabs and Jews: of this there is at present not the slightest prospect.

2. The advice of the Chiefs of Staff supports the above view of the impossibility of accepting the Majority Plan as it stands. Its execution would entail appreciable reinforcements of the existing Middle East Garrison; while, as regards the longer view, the Chiefs of Staff have recorded the opinion that, even if we concluded some treaty with the Jewish State giving us military rights "it would be at the immediate and lasting expense of our overriding military requirements of retaining Arab goodwill and would thereby render impossible of achievement the firm strategic hold in the Middle East, which is an indispensable and vitally important part of Imperial defence policy". The Chiefs of Staff advice regarding the Minority Plan is not so clear. They see at present no likelihood of that degree of co-operation of Arabs and Jews essential for its execution, but seem to be ready to contemplate our remaining in the country for an indefinite "transitional" period, during which British strategic requirements would be secured,

subject/

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subject to our being able to maintain the necessary forces. Provided there is no appreciable Arab resistance, reinforcements would not be required; but our forces are planned to run down in the near future to a point where they will be insufficient to deal even with Jewish opposition, which is likely to continue indefinitely: the Chiefs of Staff state that these forces could be maintained only at the expense of some other commitment. While they do not say so in so many words, it is evident that the Chiefs of Staff would prefer to remain in Palestine throughout such an indefinite "transitional" period rather than accept the alternative of withdrawal.

3. Such an indefinite prolongation of the British military commitment in Palestine is, however, scarcely acceptable in the present climate of opinion in this country. There is a strong political demand, reflected in much press comment, that His Majesty's Government should surrender the Mandate and so bring to an end this unprofitable drain upon United Kingdom finances (to the tune of some £40,000,000 a year) and manpower (the equivalent of some two and a half divisions being tied up in Palestine). Besides, the continued maintenance of civil administration with any degree of effectiveness would be impossible. Jewish disappointment would no doubt be expressed by non-payment of taxes, a device which has been threatened but never actually adopted in the past, and this action on the part of the Jewish community will inevitably be followed by the Arabs, who would not wish to be the sole contributors towards Government revenue. Illegal immigration would be intensified and public opinion in the Jewish community in Palestine would swing over to open support of the terrorists. It is also doubtful whether the prospect of more years of frustration could be forced on the British staff in the civil administration. A number of resignations might

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This would not
be practicable
in the U.S.
could prevent it.

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- (iii) The use of an airfield system in the general area of central Palestine, together with the necessary radar, administrative and supply organisations and the right to station our forces in these bases.
- (c) The retention of complete freedom of movement in Palestine.
- (d) Suitable conditions so as to ensure the free flow of oil to the Mediterranean terminals.

If the British Administration withdraws before some new regime has been established our departure will be the signal for an outbreak of intercommunal disorders, involving heavy loss of life on both sides: armed intervention from the Arab States is possible, with unpredictable consequences. The resultant chaos would certainly be detrimental to British interests in the Middle East and would be an invitation to the U.S.S.R. to fish in the troubled waters. Apart from the general discredit involved in such a hasty withdrawal, we must remember that His Majesty's Government are under an obligation to the Jews who have settled in Palestine on the strength of their "promises" and protection (which the Zionists' recent misbehaviour does not altogether cancel) to ensure that reasonable safeguards for their position exist before we abandon control. There is also an obligation to the Arabs, deriving from the history of the past quarter of a century, which surely precludes our abandoning the Mandate in conditions which might turn their country into a shambles. Even if Transjordan could not invoke any treaty obligation, she could argue that our withdrawal

Difficult to see what they could do.

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representative of the Mandatory power. If it should appear to the United Kingdom delegate advantageous to take such a line, he might indicate that our attitude towards any new plan resulting from the examination suggested above might be influenced by the extent to which assistance was likely to be forthcoming from others in carrying it out. The instructions to the United Kingdom delegate need not go further at the present stage.

8. Along these lines and along no other can we envisage a way out of the present impasse. It is reasonable to hope that, faced with the alternative of British withdrawal before a settlement, the Zionists will ultimately accept a form of partition so modified that it represents an equitable reconciliation of the conflicting British obligations and can be imposed without a local Arab reaction that would overpower the existing security forces or lead to active intervention by neighbouring Arab States. In seeking to obtain U.N.O. approval of the necessary modifications of the Majority Plan we shall be in a strong position, since we shall be the only generally acceptable instrument to carry it out. The Jewish State may be expected to agree to grant us by treaty the military facilities we desire. Our long-term strategic requirement of Arab friendship will be secured by the removal of the major cause of disagreement between the Arab States and ourselves. Zionist propaganda will no longer bedevil our relations with the United States. Our thankless task in Palestine will be ended, our military and financial commitments reduced. Above all, lives and treasure will not have been spent in vain and we shall have completed without dishonour a chapter (inspired by many lofty aims) that links our name for all time with the history of the Holy Land.

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towards it, they should know whether the Mandatory is prepared to accept this responsibility. At the Special Assembly it was made clear that His Majesty's Government could not undertake to carry out any recommendation which was beyond their own resources or which they could not reconcile with their conscience. It is for consideration whether, and if so, at what stage, the United Kingdom delegate should refer to these statements and, if so, whether he should say that the Majority Plan as it stands is beyond our resources and is one which cannot be reconciled with our conscience. This seems preferable to a suggestion discussed with the Foreign Office that the delegate should state that "His Majesty's Government would not be able to accept the task of carrying out any recommendation without the prospect of a reasonable measure of acquiescence" and that the Majority Plan does not fulfil this condition. Besides encouraging recalcitrance, such a statement of our condition for accepting any proposal would probably be interpreted as hypocritical or unrealistic. In any event, having indicated that the Majority Plan is unacceptable, the delegate will then be asked, particularly if he indicates that the refusal to accept responsibility relates only to the Plan as it stands, what modifications His Majesty's Government would regard as essential in order to satisfy their condition. He could then indicate that our opposition does not relate to partition as such, but to the vital element of the boundaries: alteration of boundaries in a partition plan in effect makes it a new plan. He could say that His Majesty's Government would be ready to consider a partition plan with adjusted boundaries and suggest that a sub-committee be appointed to examine the implications of the boundary suggested by the majority report, with the assistance of a representative/

This is not exactly what is now said in the draft.

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in the above circumstances adversely affected interests of
hers which we had undertaken to protect. Moreover as
recently as April, 1946, at the final session of the League
of Nations, His Majesty's Government accepted a resolution
taking note of "the expressed intentions of the Members of
the League now administering territories under mandate to
continue to administer them for the well-being and
development of the peoples concerned in accordance with the
obligations contained in the respective Mandates, until
other arrangements have been agreed between the United Nations
and the respective Mandatory Powers."

5. If then, His Majesty's Government cannot simply walk
out of Palestine without some further effort to ensure that
adequate arrangements have been made for its future Government
and if neither of the U.N.S.C.O.P. plans as they stand is
acceptable, is there any other course open to us? The
Majority Report is regarded by the Palestine Government as
workable subject to some modifications of the boundaries.
The latter were drawn by the Committee hurriedly and without
full examination of all the implications. A careful study
shows that, if Jaffa is transferred to the Arab state (as
many Jews are ready to concede) and various local adjustments
are made, which are reasonable in themselves and do not
affect the general character of the partition, the number of
Arabs in the Jewish state could be reduced by 100,000 to
150,000 without materially reducing its Jewish population.
This substantially alters the picture and, although the Arabs
will undoubtedly protest vigorously even against such a
modified plan, the strength of the opposition particularly
in Palestine itself would be greatly reduced, while the losses
of territory from the Jewish State are not such as to remove
the possibility of their accepting the plan if convinced

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that nothing better can be expected. The position would, of course, be further improved from the Arab point of view and indeed the plan would perhaps be more easily defensible on grounds of equity, if some further concession were made either as regards the Huleh or (probably more acceptably from the Jewish point of view) in the Beersheba sub-district (the whole of which, including the purely Arab town of Beersheba and some 90,000 Bedouin, who own and cultivate considerable areas of cereal land, is assigned by the Majority Plan to the Jews). The recommendations are also capable of improvement on many points of detail; but, by and large, a partition on the lines proposed, with boundaries so modified, is a solution as nearly equitable as can be obtained in a situation where there are such conflicting claims to be reconciled. Its execution at the behest of the United Nations and with its authority at least offers the prospect that it may enable us to effect an orderly withdrawal without permanently estranging the Arab world, which (once the award is made and after due protest) may be only too thankful to see at last an end to this constant source of friction between His Majesty's Government and themselves.

6. It remains to consider the tactics to be adopted at the United Nations Assembly. It will be desirable to avoid publicly attaching ourselves to any particular solution until it has been adopted (or it is clear that it has a good prospect of adoption) by the necessary majority of the United Nations; that is logical because, having admitted their failure to find a solution and having put the problem to the arbitrament of U.N.O.,

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PALESTINE

INDEX TO VILLAGES & SETTLEMENTS

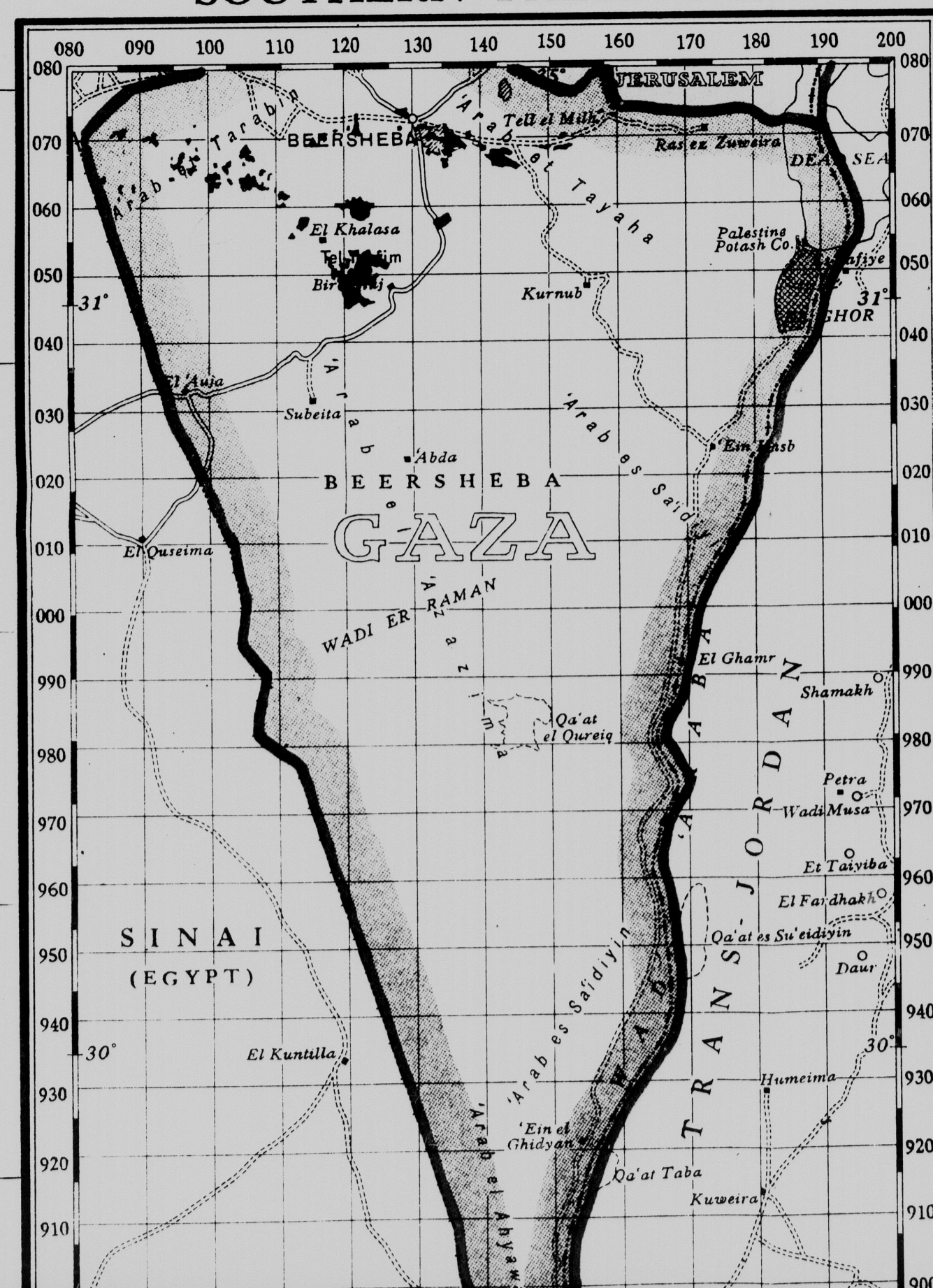
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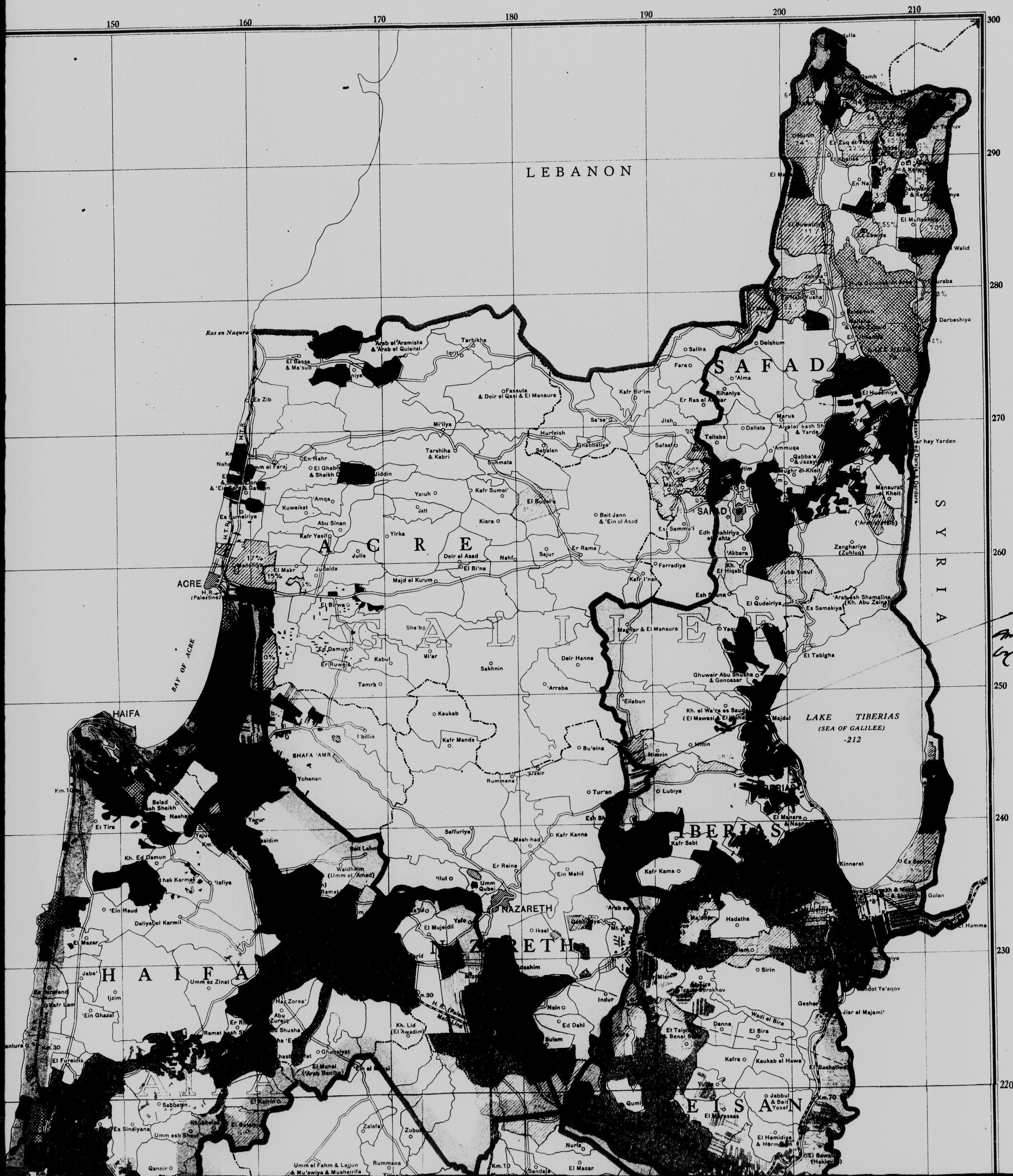
REFERENCE

Towns SAFAD
Arab Villages Kiswa
Jewish Settlements Rosh Pinna
Main Roads
Railway

SOUTHERN PALESTINE



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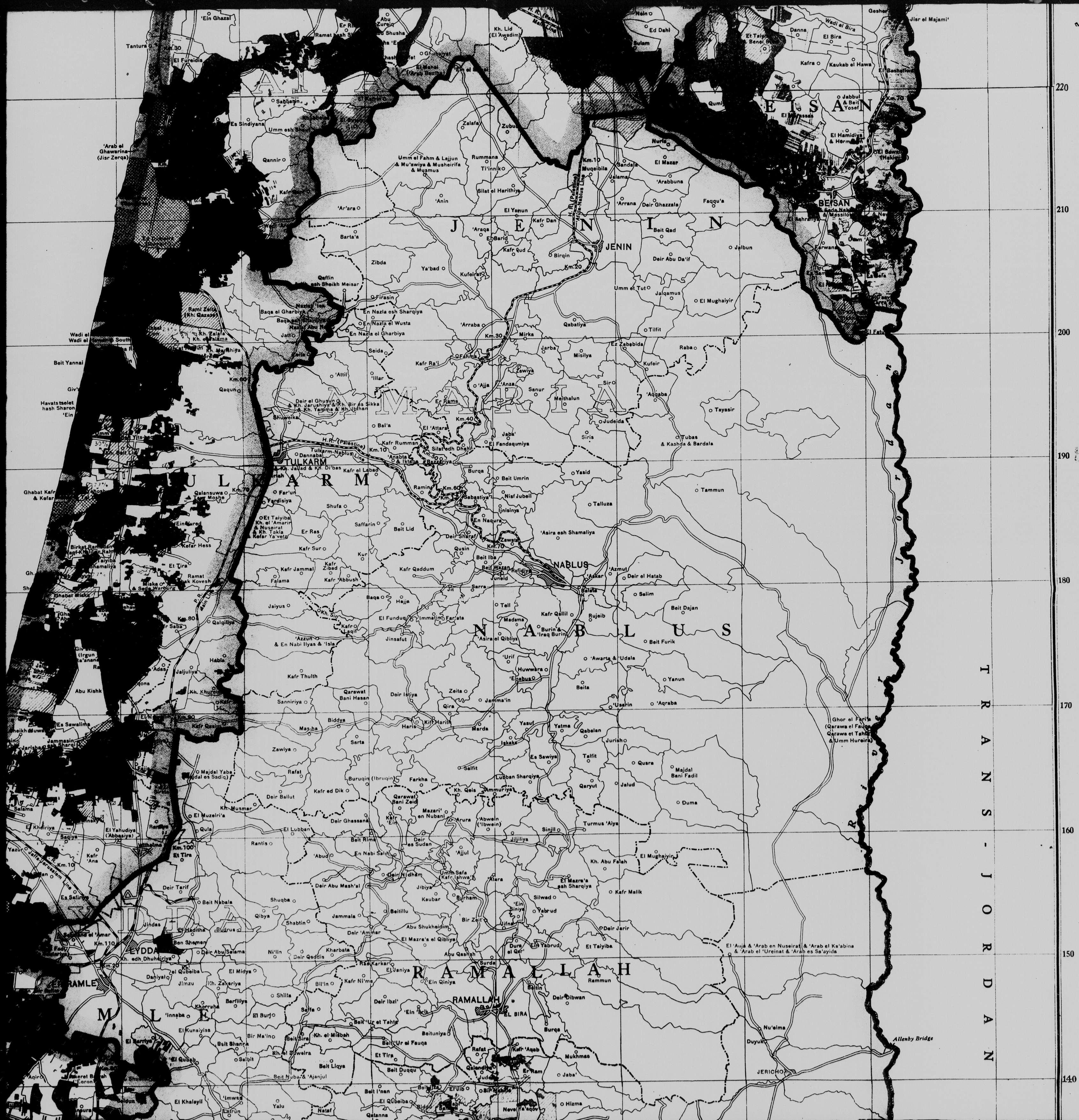


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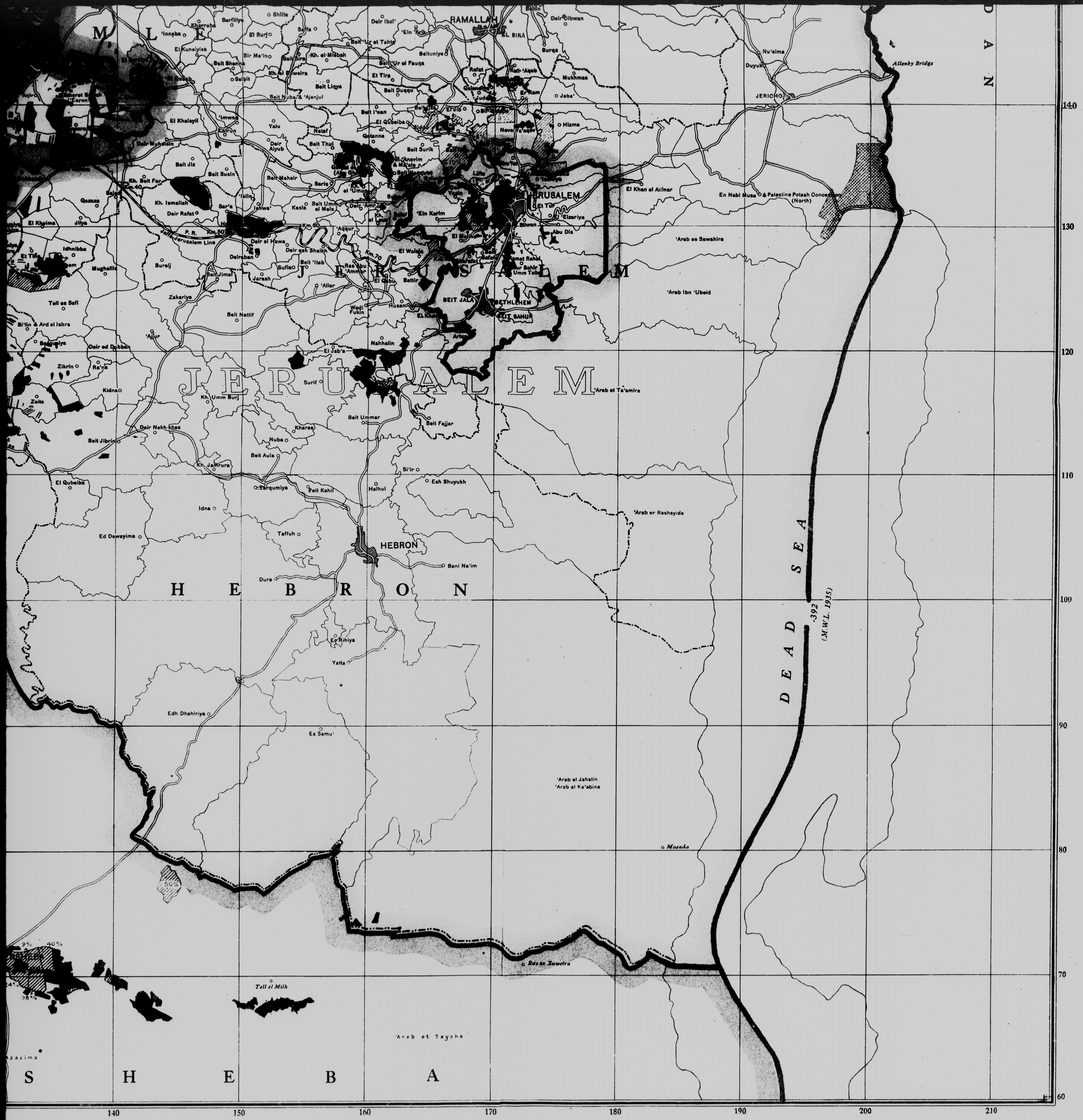
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Amendment by UNBCEP



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E 8727

1947

PALESTINE

SEP 1

Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E8727/951/31
RA Beaumont
Damascus.
107
9 Sept
22 -

Lynian Reactions to UNSCOP Report
Refer Palestine at 1660 (E8193/951/31) encloses
translation of declaration by Lynian P.M.
and a brief summary of the attitude of
the Damascus Press. Representing fairly
trend of Lynian reaction to UNSCOP
Report.

Last Paper

8726

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

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✓ sent-23

(Action
completed)

(Index)

9/26/49

26/1/48

Next Paper

8729

(Minutes.)

copy to c.o. (Mr. Matheson)

12579
U.N. (Pol.) Dep't.

J. E. LABLE
(J.E. LABLE)
22/9

19 Sept. 22

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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British Legation,
Damascus.

9th September, 1947.

No.107
26/111/47

E 8727

Sir,

With reference to Jerusalem telegram No. 1660 of the 2nd September on the reactions of the public in Palestine to the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, I have the honour to enclose, as annexes I and II to this despatch respectively, a translation of a declaration made by the Syrian Prime Minister in his Press Conference of the 3rd September and a very brief summary of the attitude of the Damascus Press to the report.

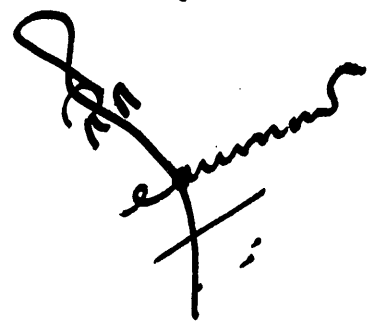
These may, I think, be taken to represent fairly the trends of the reactions of the Syrian authorities and public which, though on the usual stereotyped lines utterly rejecting partition, have on the whole been usually lacking in vigour. There have been no demonstrations.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,

Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.



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Reference:-

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ANNEXE I.

Text of Declaration by the Syrian Prime Minister at his
Press Conference on September 3rd.

Palestine.

This is one of the most serious Arab problems. We met the fact finding Committee but we set few hopes upon its work. For we are aware of all the facts of this case. We can now say that the Higher Arab Committee were right to boycott it. We did not do so solely because as members of the United Nations Organisation we were bound to contact a committee representing that Organisation.

However, our statements to the Committee were stamped with the greatest caution and we made it quite clear that we had no faith in their work and warned them of the consequences. The question of Palestine must be dealt with by every Arab. It is no longer the concern of the Arab Governments only. The Arab people must be prepared themselves to do their duty should partition really be imposed and a Jewish State installed in the sacred Arab land of Palestine.

The lack of stability in this part of the world is the result of Zionist greed in usurping the soil of Palestine.

The Political Committee of the Arab League will meet at Sofar on Tuesday* next to discuss this question and to envisage future events and developments. The Syrian Government are keeping in close touch with other Arab Governments on this matter.

* The meeting has been postponed from Tuesday the 9th September until Tuesday the 16th September.

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ANNEXE II.

Reaction to Report of the International

F.F.C. on the Palestine Question.

At the beginning of last week papers published the text of recommendations put up by the F.F.C. Commentaries over the Report started since then. ALEF BA pointed out that even Jews have expressed their surprise at the inclusion of Jaffa in the Jewish Zone. AYYAM points out the Mufti's call for Arab resistance to the Partition Plan. INSHA asserts that even if the U.N.O. approves of the plan it will come to no fruition since the Arabs will consent to no solution which fails to assure their full rights. AKHBAR calls the Arab world to battle for Palestine. The employment of force on the part of Arabs rather than negotiations is called for, the Prime Minister is quoted as affirming that the Arab States will not accept the F.F.C.'s proposals. BARADA slates the F.F.C. as being worse than its predecessors. MANAR urges preparation for battle and wants Arab governments to institute compulsory mobilization and get well equipped. INSHA asserts that the Arabs will fight in a manner which will astonish the world. QABAS infers that the report of the F.F.C. signifies the evacuation of Palestine by the Arabs and asserts that a Jewish state in Palestine can only be created over Arab graves. INSHA turns upon France as friend and supporter of Zionists because the Arabs are asking for the independence of North Africa.

Information Department,
British Legation,
Damascus.

8th September, 1947.

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E 8729

1947

PALESTINE

213
SEP 1Registry
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received
in Registry

E8729/951/31

R.W. Newsum

Colonial

office

4th Division

14 Sept

22 -

Return of Mr Brock Jones to U.K.Discusses return of Mr Brock Jones
to the U.K. to discuss Palestine Question

Last Paper

8727

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Minutes.)

In P.P. Jamaica tel 965 17/9
- - - 968 17/9

In P.P. J. Thomas 80. 15/9

JB Sept. 23

In P.P. New York tel 2614 23/9

JO Sept. 24

(Action
completed)

(Index)

JCM 22/9

26/8/48

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8730

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8729 91-1 P.W.
The Church House, 31 E
Great Smith Street,
S.W.1.

P. Neg. Duff 1947 *BO* 214

With the compliments of the
Private Secretary to
Mr. Ivor Thomas, Parliamentary
Under Secretary of State for the
Colonies.

15th September, 1947.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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E 0720

17th September, 1947.

Dear Mr. Dixon,

You will by now have seen copy of the Most Immediate telegram No. 962 from Jamaica, in which the Secretary of State explains that he has been held up in Kingston because the aircraft from the south could not arrive owing to mechanical trouble, and that weather conditions grounded all aircraft going to the north. In that telegram he states that he hopes to leave Kingston this morning and arrive at about 1800 hours on Thursday, the 18th of September, in London.

This morning I got on to Mr. Watson of the British South American Airways in order to find out the present position. He said that for Mr. Creech Jones to have left Kingston, Jamaica this morning, the plane held up in the south by mechanical trouble at Barranquilla, Columbia, should have left there last night. In fact it has not yet done so, and there is now no hope of Mr. Creech Jones arriving in London tomorrow evening, Thursday, September the 18th. Mr. Watson further stated that even when the plane from the south was able to leave Barranquilla, with its engine trouble repaired, it was still liable to be held up in Jamaica owing to the bad weather conditions to the North, where there is at present one of the worst hurricanes they have known for some time blowing.

Mr. Watson has promised to let me know as soon as possible of any further developments or news which he may receive. When he does so I shall of course inform you at once.

I

P. J. Dixon, Esq., C.M.G.

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Reference:

FO 371/61878

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INWARD TELEGRAM

216

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM JAMAICA (Sir J. Huggins)

D. 17th September, 1947.

R. 17th " " 21.05 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE
No. 965 Secret.

Following for Ivor Thomas from S. of S.
Begins.

We deplore this paralysis but are powerless to alter it. Plane is still delayed owing to defects and hurricane but we hope to leave by this evening. Unlikely in any case that England can be reached until Friday morning but (group omitted ?everything) possible being done to expedite journey. Will keep you informed. Ends.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office

" "

Cabinet Offices

Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

- Private Secretary to the
Secretary of State.

- Sir O. Sargeant.

- Sir Norman Brook.

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Reference:-

FO 371/61878

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215
S/S Knows this.
E. J. pr. Da
17/9

The Church House,
Great Smith Street,
S.W.1.

E 8722

17th September, 1947.

Dear Mr. Dixon,

You will by now have seen copy of the Most Immediate telegram No. 962 from Jamaica, in which the Secretary of State explains that he has been held up in Kingston because the aircraft from the south could not arrive owing to mechanical trouble, and that weather conditions grounded all aircraft going to the north. In that telegram he states that he hopes to leave Kingston this morning and arrive at about 1800 hours on Thursday, the 18th of September, in London.

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Mr. Watson has promised to let me know as soon as possible of any further developments or news which he may receive. When he does so I shall of course inform you at once.

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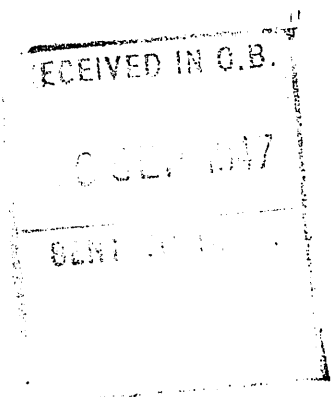
P.J. Dixon, Esq., C.M.G.

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215A



I am sending a similar note to Mr. Helsby, the
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,

R. W. Newnam.

Private Secretary.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

216

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM JAMAICA (Sir J. Huggins)

D. 17th September, 1947.

R. 17th " " 21.05 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE
No. 965 Secret.

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Begins.

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Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office

" "

Cabinet Offices

Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

- Private Secretary to the
Secretary of State.

- Sir O. Sargeant.

- Sir Norman Brook.

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Reference:-

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM JAMAICA (Sir J. Huggins)

D. 17th September, 1947.

R. 18th " " 02.00 hrs.

MOST IMMEDIATE
No. 968

Following for Ivor Thomas from the S. of S.
Begins.

There seems no prospect of getting out of Jamaica in any direction in time for Friday's Cabinet owing to weather conditions, hurricanes, and condition of planes. Departure before Thursday night cannot possibly be secured even if then. Extremely disappointed that though we left the place of conference Monday lunch-time we are stranded at Kingston like this. It is extremely doubtful if London can be reached this week. In these circumstances I should like to know if alternative course should be considered and Cabinet's instructions from Friday's meeting brought to me in New York by Martin, I going on direct to the Assembly as soon as practicable instead of my returning to London with the meeting of the Cabinet over. I have familiarised myself with the Palestine report and events and the Colonial Office is aware of the broad view I take of the problem. In New York, I can keep in touch with London for what further instructions may be necessary. Will you kindly explain my plight with my deep regrets to the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister. I will of course return to London if that is most desirable but impossible that anyone could foresee this maddening delay. An immediate reply would help. Ends.

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office

- Private Secretary to the
Secretary of State.

" "
Cabinet Offices

- Sir O. Sargeant.
- Sir Norman Brook.

Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

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Sir Norman Brook, Cabinet Office.

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FILES

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

INDEXED

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative
to the United Nations)

No. 2614.

D. 5. 6. p.m.
23rd September 1947.
R. 11.20. p.m.
23rd September 1947.

23rd September 1947.

Repeated Governor Jamaica.

.....

IMMEDIATE

Following for Edmonds Colonial Office.

Mr. Creech-Jones has arrived.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office.]



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